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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Volume III No. 1 | Royal Oak, Michigan | January 4, 1937

GREATEST AUTO STRIKE DUE TO SWEEP NATION

(See Story on Page 3)

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

THE new seventy-fifth Congress, now going into session, has a monumental duty to perform. When the cat-fighting over the election of a majority leader is ended, the New Deal Congress will turn its attention to the re-enactment or revision of virtually all the so-called emergency legislation by which the New Deal strove to meet the nation's demand in 1932 for a complete reform of our economic, financial, social and political life.

In this respect, the prospect is two-fold. Congressional leaders will try to revive the NRA, the AAA and other phases of the New Deal which the supreme court ruled unconstitutional as originally enacted; secondly, they will urge the necessity of prolonging the life of the existing emergency laws, most of which expire this year.

That the spirit in which the new Congress will take up the all-important consideration of permanent legislation to control agriculture, banking, industry, labor relations and budgetary practice will be more than ever the spirit of the pure politician is indicated by Speaker Bankhead's pre-session survey of the new Congress.

The New York Times of December 18 carried this illuminating paragraph:

> **"'Every member of the cabinet and every bureau chief will bring pressure to bear on their friends in Congress,' Mr. Bankhead said, and then added a remark about the 'unwillingness of the average legislator to abolish jobs he was helping to fill."**

Mr. Bankhead knows "the average legislator" pretty well. Just so the taxpayer may not be too sadly disillusioned with the fresh body of legislators whom they have sent to Washington, we give them this intimate tip-off from the Boss Legislator.

It is impossible, at this point, to resist the temptation to re-quote, for those who missed it, a fragment from Lord Byron, on the vicious

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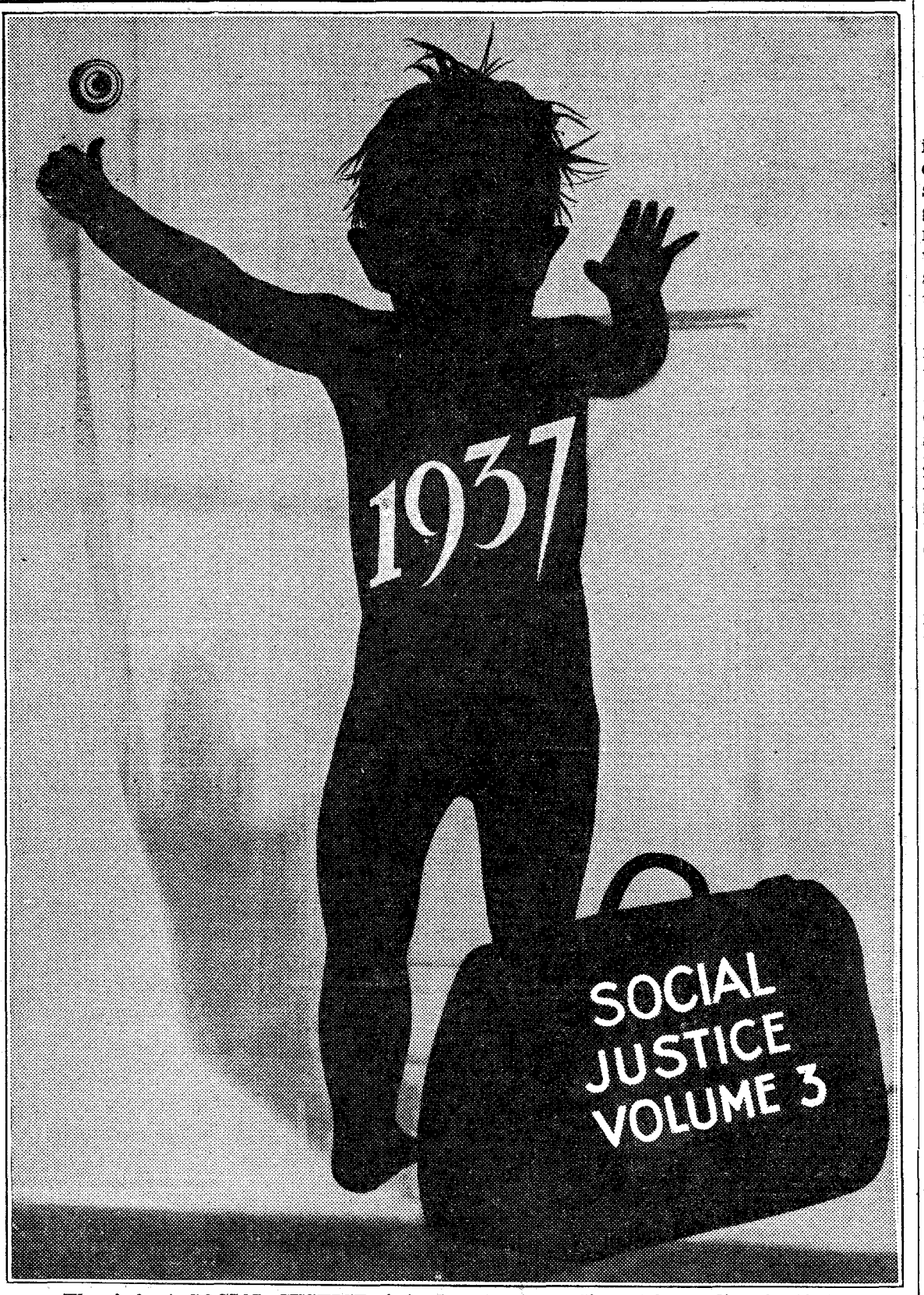
IS THERE A WELCOME IN YOUR HOME?



The infant SOCIAL JUSTICE, introduced as a prodigy of journalism in 1936, having come through a session of teething troubles and campaign colic, stands at the threshold of your home. The husky youngster faces the New Year with clear-eyed honesty and an ambitious zest to serve. *—Ewing Galloway*

Social Justice Pledges Alert '37 Coverage

SOCIAL JUSTICE, making its debut in Volume 3 with the current New Year edition, desires to acknowledge with gratitude the tide of Christmas gift subscription orders which flooded our offices as a result of the coupon suggestions in the last two issues.

This response amply justifies our own confidence that the best circulation medium for SOCIAL JUSTICE is its own readers. You hold the success and future of social justice in America in your hands. Opportunity will be given during the next few weeks to extend the paper's circulation in various ways.

In the interval of Father Coughlin's absence from the radio, and especially during the Van Winklean slumber of the National Union, SOCIAL JUSTICE remains his only official contact with a large body of readers.

At this threshold of the New Year it will not be amiss to warn the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE that there is every evidence of a revived wave of "smear" actions. Since there is no National Union activity, the target of these perennial foes of social justice will naturally be the newspaper. If these enemies can deprive you of this newspaper their victory will have been complete. Then they can "pour it on" in libelous press attacks and baseless "smear" suits without any voice through which YOU can answer back.

As usual, they will not attack the principles of Social Justice—they will even profess to support them; but their efforts will be directed to silencing, if possible, any further activity in the teaching of the principles.

Who, what and where are the enemies of Father Coughlin?

To answering these questions SOCIAL JUSTICE will dedicate its efforts during the forthcoming weeks of 1937.

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Father Coughlin's New Year's Message

"LOOKING FORWARD"

WITH THE ADVENT of each succeeding New Year, human nature invariably finds itself attempting to foresee what the forthcoming months will bring. Thus, I am constrained to express the following thoughts, though I am fully cognizant that it is difficult — perhaps futile — to write for people who are enjoying the fruits of a false prosperity.

As we look forward, we can be certain of one thing only: That the old era of modern capitalism has definitely passed, and that 1937 will mark the pivotal point at which **America will turn either towards Communism or towards Social Justice.**

I make this statement not to express an idle prophecy, but to attempt to arouse a lethargic citizenship to the realization that modern capitalism, as it exists today, cannot long continue. It is predicated upon a money system so fundamentally unsound that the entire social and political structure of our nation is resultantly trembling. I do not mean that the old era will disappear entirely during 1937, but it will decidedly retreat into the realms of ancient history. The stench of its carcass is already filling our nostrils with its impressed poverty, its brazen wealth and its hideous hypocrisy. Meanwhile, the new era, which was born in 1933 with the passing of Herbert Hoover, is still in its swaddling clothes, and whither it will eventually tend is a complete uncertainty.

Will the new road along which we are travelling lead toward the radicalism of Communism, or will there emerge out of the turmoil of the present social eruption a definite trend toward Social Justice? That, of course, must necessarily be answered by future historians.

Only stupid persons will refuse to admit that the crossroads are at hand, and that modern capitalism will soon become as obsolete as Neronic paganism, with whose corpse it will some day be buried. While believing in the doctrine that might is right and laughing at the doctrine that God is right, modern capitalism has truly capitalized upon the former ignorance of the masses. It has permitted them to believe that industrial crucifixion for the laborer and a perpetual Gethsemane for his wife and children were the hallmarks of righteousness.

Do not be blinded by the fact that the commercialized Christmas which we have just experienced has, in one sense, surpassed in spending power that of 1929. Consider that there are still eight to nine million employable men out of work, and that there are approximately twenty million citizens on the federal dole. Consider, too, that the thoughtless American unemployed were merely being used by Congress and by the White House as a spending machine at a pittance of $50.03 a month. Meanwhile, the same Congress and the same executive in the White House excoriated the Townsend Plan because it attempted to use the aged as a spending machine for America at $200 a month. It is hard to reconcile the fact that the same principle was condemned in one breath and applauded in the next. Both the Townsend and the Roosevelt plans were identical insofar as they both favored the re-distribution of wealth, as well as the obtainment of their spending money through the process of taxation. However, Dr. Townsend, at least unofficially, pleaded for a saner system of originating money than is in vogue today, while President Roosevelt favors the retention of the old system of creating money out of nothing.

Thus, the laborer's full dinner pail of federal pork is being supplied by the taxpayers whose backs are doomed to break under the unbearable burdens placed on them by an inadequate and unsound economic system. The bogus money being expended for creating the fabulous prosperity which we are now enjoying must be repaid in the future with hard-earned money. **Our material well-being will end when the taxpayer will announce that he is no longer able to pay.**

By the end of 1937 the honeymoon of Mr. Democrat and Miss Socialism will be on the wane. Johnny Democrat will return from his trip to Niagara Falls (over which are spilling the billions of dollars of watered money) and put on his overalls as he seeks a job and a revenue to repay the loan credit house which bought the ring and trousseau, and which paid for the trip. By the end of 1937 love will have flown out and poverty will have made its entrance.

* * *

Let us deal with moral certainties and social facts as we continue to look forward. No thinking person refuses to admit the development of Communistic ideas in our midst. It is true that no red flag has been unfurled; that no explicit atheism is being preached; and that no deification of Karl Marx or of Lenin is being advocated. Nevertheless, there is an impending justifiable revolt on the part of labor against the captains of industry. There is a growing disregard for all constitutions and for the Ten Commandments. There is a tendency to confiscate all wealth and to overthrow all private property, thereby making the state a dictatorship, as well as the possessor of all wealth, the infallible teacher of all morals and the ruthless judge of all righteousness.

Despite all these evident tendencies, the publishers, editors and captains of industry are haplessly attempting to suppress the impending revolt on the part of labor and of agriculture by vapid propaganda and by the crumbs of bonuses which fall from the tables of the rich.

Unless the American citizens grasp the essential fact that prosperity and recovery can come only through the reforms advocated by Social Justice, we will be forced further down a left fork of the new era road, rather than the right fork toward which all reason and sanity is pointing. We will witness our submarine entrance into the League of Nations to protect the international bankers of Great Britain, France and Russia. We will witness the borrowing of more billions of dollars at interest from bankers who create it out of nothing.

We will witness so-called labor leaders striking for more wages on the basis of pay-while-you-work. We will witness a higher cost of living, higher cost for mass-production units, higher taxation despite all prophecies to the contrary and higher highwaymanship in the ranks of government, which will substitute for Jesse James' old slogan of "Your money or your life", a new one: "Your vote or your political life"! We will witness a higher disregard for the Supreme Court and the Constitution, and higher profits for the industrialists and manufacturers who already are adopting the shanty Irish diplomacy of: "If we can't bate 'em, we'll j'ine 'em!"

Already the United States Chamber of Commerce and the representatives of big industry in America have met, like so many miter-capped cardinals in solemn conclave, to extend their several benedictions upon the head of Franklin D. Roosevelt, which head was busied a few weeks ago in ducking the missiles and epithets which these same captains were tossing his way.

By the end of 1937 the duPonts and the Sloans, the Graces and the Taylors will be meeting in even more solemn conclave, like so many pygmies, to raise their Lilliputian voices against the thunderous on-coming of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. Had they even the sagacity of a King Canute, they would at this instant move their chairs from the tide which is gathering about their unwashed feet, retiring to the heights upon which labor sits enthroned today. They would join the ranks of labor by proclaiming an annual living wage for all capable of working. They would join the ranks of Social Justice by advocating that the government get out of the banking and lending business and enter into the business of coining and regulating our money, as directed by the Constitution.

The foregoing issues mentioned herein are all local national questions confronting America. Mexico already has answered these problems. So has Spain, as well as France, Italy, Germany and Russia.

Despite pious platitudes to the contrary, the ailing Pius XI has again warned the world that Communism is a menace

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EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 1)

cycle of nations' destinies, which appeared in a recent Brisbane column:

"Here is the moral of all human tales,
'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past;
First freedom and then glory; when that fails,
Wealth, vice, corruption, barbarism at last,
And history with all her volumes vast
Hath but one page."

Pick your own spot in the cycle where speaker Bankhead's estimate of the representatives of the people places our country. Note, too, how close that point is to "barbarism at last."

* * *

The revival of the NRA is a plan which is fraught with grave danger of splitting the ranks of the Democrats in Congress—too many of the real liberals in Congress know the reactionaryism of the old NRA.

A revival will necessarily mean a complete recasting of the industrial regulatory machinery.

Under the old NRA, from the death of which the Republications dated "true" recovery, monopolies were notably benefited; small and independent business was fatally penalized.

The trouble was chiefly with the powerful code authorities. Under the law the code authorities in each category of industry was elected by the associations within that industry. The associations were, of course, dominated by the larger, near-monopolistic members of each industry.

Inevitably the code authorities recommended codes, which, while they regulated the wages and hours of labor in factories of both the large and smaller units of the industry, worked a far greater hardship on the smaller. Under the regime of NRA, as Senator Borah pointed out repeatedly on the floor of the Senate, the mortality of small businesses and industries increased almost in step with the rise in prosperity of the large code-dominating members.

The NRA, as it worked out, was well on the way to becoming the most effective instrument ever devised for promoting the growth of monopolistic industries.

Leaders of organized labor were strong supporters of NRA because it recognized the principle of shorter hours and standardized wages.

Even these, however, began to discover, as the progressive functioning of NRA revealed its faults as well as its heralded merits, that labor's benefits were merely the by-product of a deeper and more far-reaching trend.

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Auto Owners Refuse to Face Wage Evils; Face Shut-Downs

Insurance Firms Fear Risk; Amend Policies

By Father Coughlin

Many indications point to a general strike in the automotive industry scheduled for this coming spring. If and when it occurs, it will be the result of many factors. First of all, while it is readily admitted that the motor industry pays the highest hourly wage to labor in the entire field of industry, nevertheless, the aggregate annual wage allotted to the automotive laborer has seldom risen above $1,000 a year. This amount is not sufficient to sustain the laborer and family over a twelve-month period.

Of late, bonuses have been awarded by the various motor corporations to the laborers. But these bonuses were not sufficient to raise the total wage much beyond $1,150 for the men engaged upon line production.

Almost incessantly the spokesmen for the factory laborer have been reminding the executives that new inventions and modern mass-production devices were constantly displacing great numbers of laborers; that one man on the production line in 1936 is able generally to accomplish the work of three men who were in the factory in 1914; and that the dividends for the owners of the motor corporations have increased to the point where in 1936 they surpassed the paid dividends of every other year save 1929.

Prudence, even divorced from all humanitarian objectives, long since has counseled the directors of motor corporations to pay a living annual wage, even though it were necessary to subtract sufficient profits from the stockholders to make up the deficit between the $1,150 present annual wage and the $2,000 or more required wage to maintain in decency an ordinary American family laborer.

Strike Impends

Because the spokesmen for the laborers have not succeeded in persuading the executives and directors of the motor industry to practice what prudence suggests, it appears that the now organized motor laborers will have recourse to a general strike.

Meanwhile, the extreme Socialists and the rabid Communists have not been idle in sowing the seeds of dissension and corruption. The Red leaders are happy in that there is industrial unrest. They are preparing to use it as a means to destroy not only the accidental evils of modern capitalism but also the substantial good contained within that system.

It is not beyond the realm of possibility that these Red leaders will succeed in America, unless the owners of the motor industry will anticipate such malevolent designs by arranging for an annual living wage for the hundreds of thousands of men employed in the manufacturing of motor cars. The only method of surely combating Communism is to remove the causes which generate it.

The strike menace cannot be thwarted by the owners of industry by a threat to close

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Social Justice Contest

The "Know Social Justice" contest enters its third week with this edition. You will find the third series of pictures and questions, together with details explaining how you can win a grand prize of $2,500 or any one of 367 other awards, on page 7. It isn't too late to enter this interesting and educational contest. So turn to page 7—and get busy!

Our Dealers Do Brisk Business in Golden State

—New air view of Los Angeles by Acme.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Death -- and the Germ of Life

AT THIS dying of the old year and this birth of the new, the world's peoples are dimly aware of a more fateful dying and birth. The world groans in a death agony; but the throes of birth are attendant to that agony.

Forty years ago, a then obscure English poet sang the mystery of death and birth which has been the order of creation since the beginning:

"It is the falling acorn buds the tree,
The falling rain that bears the greenery,
The fern plants moulder when the ferns arise.
For there is nothing lives but something dies.
And there is nothing dies but something lives.
Till skies be fugitives,
Till Time, the hidden root of change, updries,
Are Birth and Death inseparable on earth;
For they are twain yet once, and Death is Birth."

Today the destiny of death and birth is working itself out among the nations of the earth. The diplomacy of hate, born of war, is dying; the diplomacy of understanding is at its birth, disturbed by the rolling of war-drums and the rattling of machine guns.

Birth is painful, as is death. The war drums and the machine guns may be the pains of death or birth—man's vision is so dim and circumscribed he seldom sees the true meaning of events; never their ultimate meaning.

During the year just past, we have witnessed the dying of the League of Nations, founded upon hate, revenge and greed. For years after the perfecting of the peace treaties following the World War, it thrived as the instrument by which the victors guarded their unjust post-war conquests.

Peoples chafed under its cruel yoke until, made strong by the sheer pain of their suffering, they reared to throw it off.

The fate of the League has been mingled most intimately with the fate of the German nation, which was crucified by the Treaty of Versailles.

Hitler rose to power by massing, first, German resentment against the treaty and the League, then by massing her fighting men and armaments against the world.

The day Herr Hitler became Chancellor of the Reich, the doom of the League of Nations was sealed; the days of the diplomacy of hate were numbered.

The first mortal blow was Germany's decision to re-arm. Then came the Saar plebescite; then military occupation of the Rhineland.

As the League's prestige was weakening Premier Mussolini challenged the Great Powers to prevent his doing by armed conquest what they had done by peace treaty.

Il Duce proved to the world that, in times of crisis, sanctions are more conducive to war than to peace.

The effect of his crafty ambition was a death-stroke to the policy of peace by force. Since the final showdown, the methods of the League have been repudiated time and again. The most dramatic instance was the adoption of non-intervention in the Spanish revolution —a complete reversal of all that the League stood for.

And now comes news that the last leg is being knocked from under the Versailles Treaty. France is offering to restore to Germany part of the colonies, which were torn from her after the war, if she will cease her active military support of the Spanish Fascists.

It is too early to speculate on the possibilities of this new phaze of the European situation. Germany suffered more through the loss of her colonies than through any other of the peace efforts of the diplomats. France's offer would restore only the less desirable part of more than a million square miles of rich African territory which was divided chiefly between France and Great Britain. It is impossible to judge what Hitler and his counsellors will do in the face of this strategic move on the part of France.

It is enough to find a disposition on the part of the spoilers to relinquish their spoils. It is cheering to know that a new generation of diplomats has learned that a nation cannot be strangled.

A man does not find new virtue until old vice has died in his heart. So it must be with nations.

Most of the world's advancement has come painfully over long generations. The dead-lock in Europe, attended as it is by so many alarms of war, may yet end in a better relationship between nations.

One thing is certain: today and for the immediate future the most warlike nations are extremely reluctant to go to war. There is still a wan hope that sanity may overtake the world's stumbling war-madness.

There is increasing evidence that destiny's interplay of death and birth still holds sway.

Hate finds itself thwarted and dying. Is there not a possibility that the world's present sufferings are early pains signalling the birth of that universal good-will destined, by divine covenant, to be crowned with universal peace?

Higher Education at Harvard

An Associated Press dispatch informs us that "for nine months inquiry into the private lives of Asiatic apes will be undertaken by an American university soon to invade the forests of Siam, Borneo and Sumatra."

This undertaking is under the operation and auspices of several multi-millionaires.

Oh tempora! Oh mores! The Harvard boys are now investigating the private lives of apes, while they assiduously wear rose-colored glasses when looking at the social lives of men! It would be of greater value for Harvard University, and the contributors toward this apish fund, to send an expedition to Detroit, to Pittsburgh, to Youngstown and to Scranton, to investigate the unsocial lives led by the underpaid laborers and miners whose patience has been the marvel of the ages.

We thank the Associated Press for this brilliant piece of journalism. It would be well for them, however, to apply their microscope to the theory of Charles Darwin which, more than any other theory, was responsible for the adoption, during the 19th and 20th centuries, of two of the moral fallacies still caressed by modern capitalism. We have reference, first, to the lunacy that the laborer is descended from the ape and, consequently, should be treated as an ape; and, second, to the Darwinian eye-wash which attempts to revive the theory of the survival of the fittest. Both of these ideas are as modern and as Christian as Pharaoh.

The Harvard boys cannot revive Charles Darwin's lunacies.

Questions and Answers

Due to the constant demand from the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE for a **"Question and Answer"** column wherein they could be enlightened on the conditions existing in the world today, this column is being restored. Any reader is welcome to submit his question which may have been puzzling him in the past. SOCIAL JUSTICE will see that these questions are answered in an unbiased and clear manner.

Karl Marx Never Attacked Bankers

Question: Did Karl Marx ever attack private money creation privileges and international [illegible]rs?

Answer: No, his whole system proposed not the abolition of illicit private money creation and destruction powers, but its consolidation under a system of complete economic, political and religious domination of the entire world by a few internationalists.

Government's Duty to Avoid Strikes

Question: Does Father Coughlin believe that strikes are ever justified?

Answer: Father Coughlin has said on this question: "I contend that **strikes and lock-outs are absolutely unnecessary.** For, in the case of disagreement between employer and employe, it is the business of the public authority to intervene and settle such disputes, which cannot be settled amicably by the parties involved. But in the case of the government's neglecting its duty to settle such industrial disputes, always keeping in mind that there is no settlement without a just and living wage for the laborer and an equitable distribution of profits to all, then there is nothing left except for united labor to refuse to sell its services at a loss just the same as it is unreasonable to expect the farmer to plow his ground and sow his seed at a loss."

Publicity Is Need on Money Volume

Question: Should the amount of money in existence and any changes in the volume be widely publicized?

Answer: Yes, simple, accurate and complete figures should be published on the front pages of all the metropolitan newspapers at least once each week. Honest statements would be intelligible to anyone who can read simple figures. Pitiless publicity is all that is necessary to protect the citizens against either too much or too little money. — From "Money: Questions and Answers," by Chas. E. Coughlin.

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John L. Lewis: Study in Futility

Coast Striker Tells Reasons for Rebellion

Los Angeles, Calif.

Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE:

Dear Sir:

Since the conclusion of the World War, shipowners, and particularly those on the Pacific Coast, have purchased millions of dollars worth of government-built ships for one-eighth of what they cost to build. The joker is that most of these companies have not paid for these ships to date but are paying for them on small installments and, at the same time, for the past 10 years have been enjoying immense profits from United States mail subsidies.

Yet, they refuse to pay decent wages to their employes and deny them the right of collective bargaining and decent work conditions, and are trying to place them on the same status as foreign seamen and foreign dock workers, who receive mere pittances compared to American workingmen's pay. In other words, the American shipowners would pay the American maritime worker on the same basis as the foreign maritime worker, although the American shipowner is receiving greater benefits and profits than the foreign shipowner.

Of course, the poor union laborer is blamed for all the strikes that have occurred since the 1934 maritime agreement. It is true that the men walked out frequently, on short notice and for short periods, until adjuisments were made. But in most cases these strikes occurred because the shipowners were violating the signed contracts between the unions and themselves.

The shipowners did everything in their power to try the patience of the men and to cause them to call one big strike. It is also true that there are radicals and "reds" among the various maritime union men. It is also true that these men have caused some trouble, but most of it has been minor and the majority of the union men have refused to listen to this element.

On the ships, most such trouble has been caused by foreign seamen employed by the shipowners. This is due to the fact that, because of the peonage methods employed by the shipowners, Americans no longer care to go to sea.

But the methods of the American shipowners have been so oppressive that even foreign born seamen have refused to stand for such treatment. When trouble developed, the shipowners blamed the unions and contended that the "red" element was causing the trouble. Well, who made "reds" out of these men? Not the unions!

Being a reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE, which is placed by me each week in the International Longshoremen's Association and Marine Clerks' Association halls in San Pedro, I feel that the real truth as concerns our side has not been told. Therefore I appeal to you for a fair statement as to why we are on strike.

Yours truly,
Carl R. Sheridan.

(Editor's Note)

Dear Mr. Sheridan:

We feel it is not necessary to add anything to your own fair and sincere interpretation of the ship strike.

He Forever Falls Short Of Success

John Llewellyn Lewis is at once the most elaborate and the most futile figure in American labor politics.

He can make more noise than the Seven Furies on a speaking platform and his Fourth of July vocabulary can fetch an audience quicker phrases of his good friend even than the pungent General Johnson.

Yet, he is several degrees short of an expert as a politician and a wage-winner for the thousands who cling to his leadership.

When the din of his gargantuan voice begins to fade in the distance and the dust settles on the scene of his latest conflict, John Llewellyn invariably is left holding the bag. Somehow or other he always falls short of his desired objective.

The succession of mine strikes which he executed since 1920 amply illustrate his failure as an effective leader of the mine workers.

Miners Lost Out

The records of these disputes do not disclose one case wherein a large mine owner was rendered bankrupt by the activities of Lewis and his lieutenants.

On the other hand, they do show where the families of hundreds of thousands of miners have been left impoverished by extended periods of strike-enforced idleness; and, despite Lewis' cries of "Victory" from time to time, the coal-men customarily went back to the pit for the same wages they struck to increase.

John Llewellyn is game not only for the capitalists; he is becoming a set-up for almost anybody who cares to challenge his mettle. Even Bill Green, the A. F. of L. president, has outwitted him.

John L. did all in his power to bring his "suspension" controversy with the A. F. of L. to a show-down at the recent Florida convention. He figured he would still be on the winning side regardless of whether the federation voted to take the rebel C. I. O. back into the fold or whether it decided to make a clean break from the 10 unions composing the C. I. O.

Green Stood Pat

His strategy was good but it didn't work out .

Green knows that Lewis will continue to lose prestige with his followers as long as the Committee for Industrial Organization remains suspended.

He knows, and the miners know, that legislation along the lines of the Guffey Coal Act, discarded by the supreme court, cannot get anywhere in congress without A. F. of L. support. The United Mine Workers of America isn't powerful enough to do the job single-handedly.

So the A. F. of L. chief and his executive council sat tight at the Florida sessions, refusing either to lift the suspension order, for this would have amounted to a surrender and a transfer of leadership to Lewis, or to vote for an outright revocation of the charters of the insurgent unions.

What they did do was to leave the situation as it is and propose further peace negotiations.

As matters stand, Lewis is in a very tight spot. He can't make peace with the A. F. of L. without a severe loss of prestige, and he can't start an independent labor movement of his own while the door is left open for a return of the C. I. O.

Child Labor

Thirteen years ago the battle for a child labor amendment to the United States Constitution was begun. Today the ratification of only 12 states is needed to make the amendment effective.

Twenty-four have already approved it. High hopes are entertained that the amendment may shortly become law since the legislatures of 19 other states which have not as yet acted against employment of children in industry meet in regular session this month.

Strike-Busting 'Diplomat' Makes Debut in Rand Labor Disorders

The story of how James H. Rand, Jr., paid nearly $26,000 to "industrial diplomats" to break a strike in his typewriter plants by means of a "whispering" campaign was unfolded to members of the National Labor Relations Board at a recent hearing in New York City.

The revelation came in the course of an inquiry into recent Rand strikes in Syracuse, Ilion and Tonawanda, N. Y., Middletown, Conn., and Norwood, Ohio.

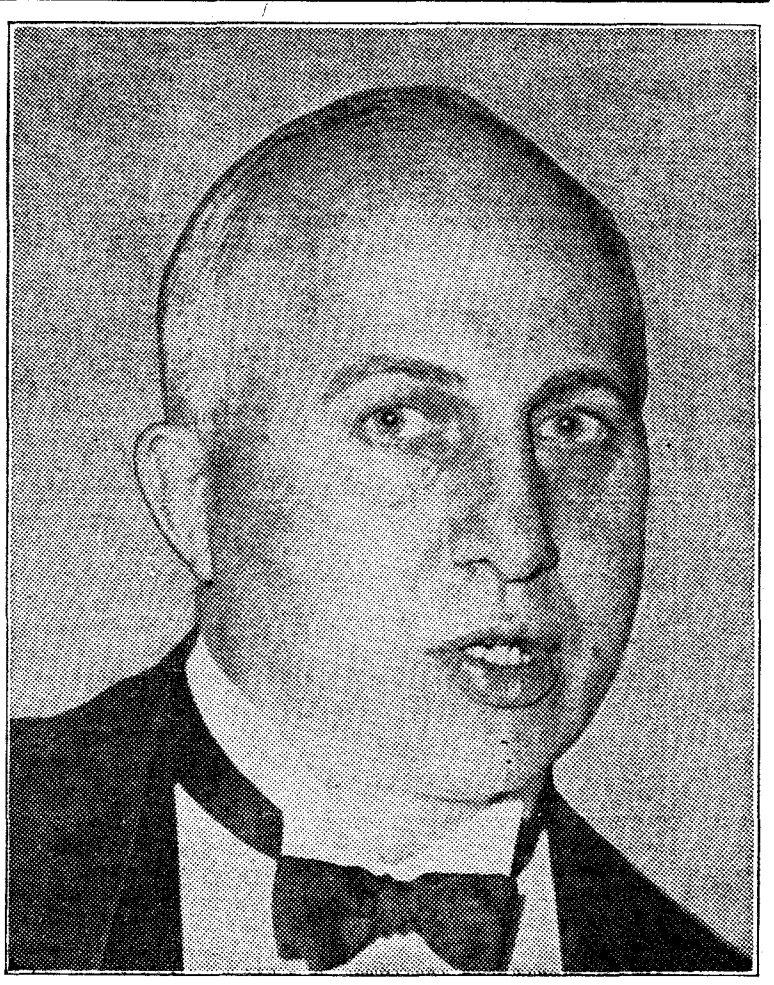
Testimony concerning new wrinkles in the technique of modern strike-breaking was offered by Pearl L. Bergoff, head of a large strike-breaking agency, and Nobert F. Williams, who was reputedly active in strikes as an employe of both Berghoff and Rand.

Not the least interesting disclosure adduced by the labor board had to do with the individual activity of Mr. Rand himself ,and it served to show why the typewriter king succeeded in making himself so unpopular with his employes.

Steel Unions

The National Labor Relations Board has begun an inquiry into charges that the United States Steel Corp. and its subsidiary, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., have attempted to wreck unions of the workers' choice. Declaring that the steel trust has set up its own plan of union representation, the board charges the company with "domination" of employes and "interference" with their rights to organize.

Hires Strike "Educators"



—*Acme Picture.*

James H. Rand, Jr., the typewriter king. He put a new wrinkle in strike-breaking technique by employing lecturers to settle his labor troubles.

Berghoff accused Rand of "staging" a riotous demonstration between pickets and strike-breakers at the Tonawanda plant on June 8. The strike-breakers, he said, were ordered by Rand to storm the picket lines and force their way into the plant, an effort which the pickets resisted with a shower of stones and bricks.

Describes "Staged" Fight

Meanwhile, according to Bergoff, Rand was inside the plant making motion pictures of the scene to be used as evidence in injunction proceedings against the strikers.

Bergoff said he had accused Rand at the time of "staging the fight" and represented himself as saying to the manufacturer:

"This is a fine thing to do. If you wanted my men killed, why didn't you let me know? We didn't want any trouble."

(Editor's note: This statement should have caused a titter in the hearing room. We always understood strikebreakers were paid handsomely to court trouble!)

"Did you receive any money that day?" Bergoff was asked.

"Yes," he answered. "I was short and I got about $5,000.

He testified that he received altogether $25,850 from Remington-Rand for sending "missionaries" into the company's plants.

Agents Lecture to Workers

His formula in breaking strikes, Bergoff stated, was to send the "missionaries" among the strikers and to their homes to lecture to them on the futility of the strike and to urge them to return to work. The agents customarily identified themselves with a card from the "Remington-Rand personnel department," he said.

"What experience must a missionary have? Is it a skilled job?" Charles A. Wood, trial examiner, asked.

"Yes," replied Bergoff, "the men must have intelligence above that of a guerilla."

He said the whispering carried on by the "missionaries" ultimately broke the strike.

"Do you try to tie in your technique with the publicity departments?" Wood asked Bergoff.

"No, but sometimes we advise with the publicity departments. I know we've got to keep away from violence, and as soon as trouble starts there is a lot of newspaper publicity."

"I understand, then," Wood came back, "that you know very little about the technique of violence?"

"Oh, no," replied Bergoff, "I know quite a lot about violence. But I do not advocate sending men with guns out on strikes."

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U. S. Control of Loans Is Check Upon Next World War Threat

By Justin Soval

In St. Paul, Mr. Frank Kellogg, Calvin Coolidge's secretary of state, (famed for fathering the Paris Peace Pact whereby the world foreswore war as a means of settling its difficulties) declared his sublime faith in the pact:

"I feel the Pact of Paris is as strong today in its influence as when it was executed in Paris nearly a decade ago. . . .

"I look for no war now and I don't see any prospect for it. I think disputes will be settled as they arise."

Can Mr. Kellogg's optimism possibly have any foundation other than Mr. Kellogg's optimism?

England's Diplomat Not So Optimistic

Mr. Anthony Eden, from his position in the middle of the muddle, feels considerably less cheerful than Mr. Kellogg is able to feel in Minnesota.

Mr. Eden judged that the probability of the adoption of war "as a means of settling difficulties" was so problematical, that he was urged to reassure the members of parliament that they need not feel uneasy about taking a four weeks' recess over the holidays.

Premier Mussolini, in a recent statement relative to the lessening tension between Italy and Great Britain, completely shattered Mr. Kellogg's bubble of hope. With characteristic forcefulness he said:

"All our old African scores have been settled down to the last cent. Other scores and other questions still exist, but I firmly believe they will be settled through ordinary channels as we desire and wish. For we Fascists reject the senseless fable of perpetual peace, which has never existed and will never exist. But we want as long a period of peace as possible."

Olive Branch and Bayonet Points

Expressing his utter lack of faith in pacts and covenants, he added:

"Italy offers an olive branch to the world on the points of 8-million bayonets."

Further evidence that the diplomats who are "in the know" about the threatening aspects of the European entanglement no longer believe in the fictional security of international agreements, is contained in Eden's reflection on the futility of the so-called non-intervention agreement as an international answer to the threat of the Spanish civil war:

"We think it the duty of all nations to keep out of the Spanish quarrel and allow the Spanish people to settle their sufficiently tragic difficulties in their own way.

"If anyone thinks that the fact that we support non-intervention is due to a feeling of sympathy for this or that side, he is mistaken. We are supporting the policy we believe best for Europe at this time."

At the very time when Mr. Eden was making this statement showing a disguised but unmistakable lack of confidence in the good faith of nations when they enter agreements, the reform committee of the League of Nations was in session seeking a revival of the League; the pan-American nations were forming a new league of nations; and a group of visionary ex-Leaguers were organizing a world foundation for promoting and regulating the great world brotherhood.

Perfidy of Nations Flaw in Peace

The diplomats have learned that there is one great flaw in all peace programs of the past: the perfidy of nations.

The internationalists will not receive that lesson of history. They insist on misguiding the peace loving peoples of the world with their leagues and their foundations (all based on the unfailing principle of perfidy).

The outlook today has one bright aspect. That is the role which the United States can play, if it will.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court substantiated the right of the Congress to place almost unlimited power in the hands of the President to deal with belligerent nations and to maintain our neutrality.

And all that is necessary to prevent a new world war, in spite of all the armaments of Europe, in spite of all the strutting of Mussolini, in spite of the pessimism of Eden—yes, even in spite of the dangerous optimism of Kellogg, is for the country to declare **now, before war breaks out, that it is uncompromisingly and permanently refusing loans of credits to belligerent nations.**

The American people should snow Washington under with their wires and letters of protest if that provision is not placed in a new neutrality resolution, **during the early days of this session of Congress.**

THE NEW YEAR IN SPAIN

An apartment house in Madrid with its wall ripped away by bombs dropped in a night raid by rebel air forces. *—Acme Picture.*

This Week in the World . . .

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.—The recent Inter-American Peace Conference sponsored by the United States directs attention to the wide split in political conviction among the 10 governments of South America—as distinct from Latin America—which were represented.

The variations range from the military dictatorships of Paraguay and Bolivia, the perennial Chaco enemies, to the moderate socialism of Colombia. Midway between these two groups may be found a majority of strong executive regimes with tendencies and sympathies to both left and right.

The following is a brief description of the political set-up in these 10 states:

ARGENTINA. — Augustine Justo, the president, rules energetically. He has the backing of rightists, the army, industry, the church, and society. There is a strong undercurrent trend toward the left.

BRAZIL.—President Getulio Vargas is a type of the strong executive regime. He has succeeded in dominating the congress, having a majority in both houses, together with the backing of the army. The one factor which may give him trouble is a "green shirt" army estimated at 250,000 men. At the present time they are solidly supporting President Vargas who is a severe foe of Communism.

BOLIVIA.—The government itself is flatly military under the guidance of Colonel David Toro. However, he is a believer in the totalitarian state with strong Fascist tendencies. Communism has been outlawed in this country.

CHILI.—A limited constitutional democracy operates with fair success, although its power has been lessened by repeated conflicts between Communistic and Fascist factions. As a result, President Arturo Alessandri has been obliged to offer an internal security bill restricting press freedom and outlawing extreme political parties which will be presented to a special session of Congress.

COLOMBIA. — Forty-three year old President Alfonso Lopez guides the destiny of Colombia along the path of moderate socialism. The slogan of President Lopez is "state intervention to solve economic problems." He, too, is dependent upon the support of the working classes. Thus far they have been loyal.

ECUADOR.—Federico Paez occupies the presidency although the government is a military regime. Even during the recent Peace Conference a revolt was staged by the army under red instigation, but it was promptly crushed. President Paez is an engineer by profession and has dealt hard with trade union leaders and Communist agents. As a result, they enjoy little power.

PARAGUAY. — Colonel Rafael Franco is the dominate factor of this totalitarian government. He has encountered bitter political opposition, but thus far has been able to remain in power due to the support of the military forces. By his utterances, one might believe him to be leftist, but his actions might well be classified as conservative. He is passionately patriotic for the welfare of Paraguay.

PERU.—President Oscar R. Benavides has the loyal support of the army, the cabinet, largely military, and the conservative factions. It is likely that he will continue to be president due to the constructive reforms he has inaugurated throughout Peru.

URUGUAY. — President Gabriel Terra rules with the firm hand of a dictator. During the early term of his office, he was comparatively mild, accepting leftist support. However, his recent actions reflect a strong opposition toward Communism.

VENEZUELA. — General Lopez Contreras is endeavoring to restore constitutional rule. He is brooking serious opposition, however, due to the conflicting post dictatorship conditions he found upon the end of the 30-year reign of the late General Gomez. He has held the impetuous Communist agitators in check, while not supporting the conservative factions outright. In other words, he is playing both sides, endeavoring to follow a middle of the road course.

With the exception of Brazil, all of the above countries are members of the League of Nations although the degree of their loyalty and support to that discredited machine varies.

The point is nine of the above nations are bound to the League. Now we are bound to them or rather they are bound to the United States. If one of them goes to war to "discipline" a haughty aggressor, we will be obliged to come to their aid.

Another amazing report is that certain of our foreign diplomats are understood to have informed dignitaries of the countries to which they are accredited that Mr. Roosevelt is not really serious in his expressed desires to maintain neutrality and to keep the United States out of a foreign war. "His proclamations are intended simply for domestic and political consumption."

Naturally Secretary Hull is furious but the report has been publicized nevertheless. Senator Borah is supposed to be working on the evidence to ascertain the facts.

If the world court was supposed to be the back door to the League of Nations, this present set-up—however magnanimous its intention and resolutions — resolves itself into an underground passage to the outworn League of Nations.

This means foreign entanglements ultimately. This is something repugnant to true Americans since the day that George Washington made his famous warning to stay out of foreign entanglements.

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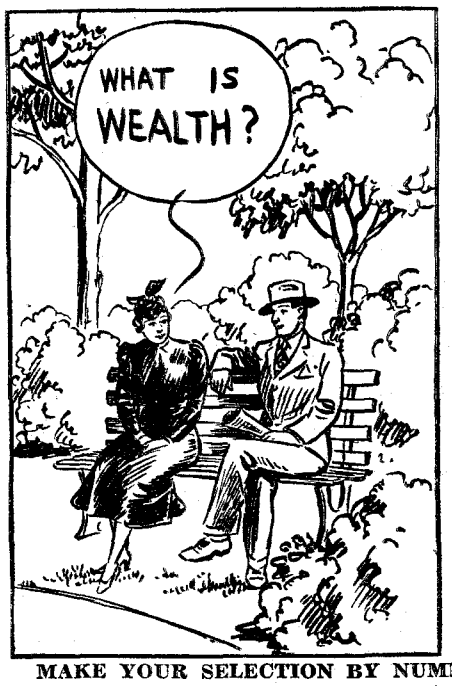
You Can Win $3,000.00 if You ENTER NOW!

All Past Questions Before You Today!

Which answers do you give to these questions?

Picture No. 5



Picture No. 6

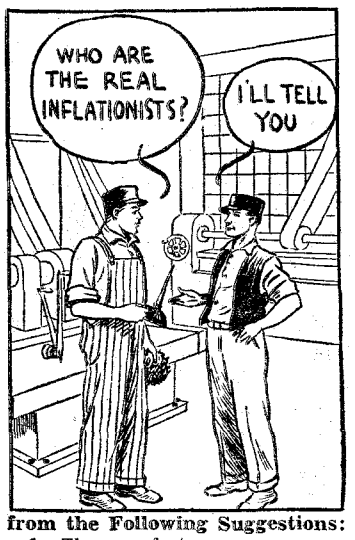
MAKE YOUR SELECTION BY NUMBER FROM THE FOLLOWING LISTS:

1. It is money.
2. It is bank credit.
3. It is legal tender.
4. It is good will.
5. It is the natural resources of creation.
6. It is stocks, bonds and securities.

1. It is the typical banker's loan.
2. Money created by a bank for honoring checks.
3. A deferred payment of money due.
4. A deferred payment for actual wealth received.
5. A promise to pay in the future.
6. The pledging of real wealth as security for a bank loan.

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2



Make Your Selection by Numbers from the Following Suggestions:

1. The Senate.
2. The House of Representatives.
3. The Federal Reserve Banks.
4. The President.
5. The United States Government.
6. The National Banks.

1. The manufacturers.
2. The farmers.
3. The politicians.
4. The international bankers.
5. The labor unions.
6. Congress.

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Make Your Selection by Number from the Following Lists:

1. It is wealth.
2. It is an article of intrinsic value.
3. It is a receipt for wealth.
4. It is a thing in itself.
5. It is necessarily gold.
6. It is necessarily silver.

1. They are government operated banks.
2. They are branches of the United States Treasury.
3. They are a banking group formed to aid the the American people.
4. They are privately owned institutions formed by boss bankers for personal profit.
5. They are the logical issuer of our currency.
6. They are the saviors of American industry.

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH!

This fortune will be distributed among 368 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE who show that they have a good knowledge of the principles expounded by Father Coughlin.

If you have not yet entered the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest—do so today. The weeks are passing. Soon your opportunity to win both the Grand Prize of $2,500.00 and the Promptness Prize of $500.00 will have passed away.

In order to win this Promptness Prize and gather in the neat total of $3,000.00 as Grand Prize Winner, you must become a contestant before midnight of Thursday, January 28.

Our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest is the talk of the country. EDUCATION plus ENTERTAINMENT plus FUN plus YOUR CHANCE TO STRIKE FOR FORTUNE IN PRIZES! That sums up in a nutshell this great competition which is inviting your participation today.

Proceeds of this contest are to be used by the Radio League of the Little Flower for a wider dissemination of the principles of social justice.

Remember! You can become a contestant and win the Grand Prize or any of the other 367 prizes by remitting only ten cents (in coin) per week with your weekly coupon— ($2.50 in all). Or you can become a full-fledged contestant by obtaining five yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE ($2 per year). All you have to do is to send in, on your own stationery, the names and addresses of the five subscribers with $10 on or before midnight of Thursday, January 28. The first six picture-questions of the Contest are before you today. See how easy they are. A child who has listened to Father Coughlin or read SOCIAL JUSTICE could give the best answers. Fill in your coupon with the six answers NOW. Send it in with 30 cents, if you are not going to obtain new subscribers, and you are then up to date with every person already in this contest.

If you intend to obtain five years subscribers for SOCIAL JUSTICE, fill in your answers to the six questions on this page and send them in NOW, with no money.

Whichever method you adopt—DO IT TODAY!

Rules of The Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherswise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon, or, as an alternative, to obtain during the first six weeks of the contest FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOCIAL JUSTICE ($2 per year) and to return remittance covering same ($10). The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week or the obtaining of five subscriptions is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers," or for his volume of radio lectures on social justice. Purchase of one of these books is a condition for entering the contest and the contestant has the choice of either book.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one of the above volumes of Father Coughlin for each set submitted.

368 WILL WIN

GRAND PRIZE	$2,500
SECOND PRIZE	1,000
THIRD PRIZE	400
FOURTH PRIZE	100

Four Prizes of $50 each.
100 Prizes of $10 each.
260 Prizes of $5 each.

Extra $500.00 for Promptness

You can win a total of 3,000 in this great contest—IF YOU'RE EARLY. An extra award of $500 will be made to the winner of the Grand Prize if he or she is shown by our records to have entered the contest during the first six weeks—or before Midnight of Thursday, January 28. DON'T DELAY. Enter TODAY while the first six questions are before you.

How to Proceed as a Contestant

1. All questions are based on the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.
2. Study each question for a few moments. Don't rush. Read each of the suggested answers aloud. You will notice many of them are wrong answers. There is only one best or most appropriate answer to each question. That's the one you want.
3. When you have selected what you consider the proper answer fill in the coupon by writing the number of your selected answer in the little square opposite the large black number of the question.
4. IF YOU DO NOT INTEND TO OBTAIN FIVE YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOCIAL JUSTICE, send in your coupon WEEKLY with 10 cents in coin (not stamps). Each coupon bears your answers to two questions. Therefore, the total outlay to a contestant is $2.50, 10 cents per week for 25 weeks.
5. If you DO INTEND to obtain five yearly subscriptions ($2 per year), SEND IN YOUR COUPONS WEEKLY WITH NO MONEY. Remember—in order to qualify you as a contestant under this alternative, the five names of subscribers and full remittance of $10 must be mailed on or before Midnight of Thursday, January 28. A RENEWAL OF YOUR OWN YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION WILL COUNT — BUT IT MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY FOUR OTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS, EITHER NEW ONES OR RENEWALS. Use your own stationery. Write names and addresses very clearly.
6. Immediately you enter the contest you will receive either one of Father Coughlin's books, "MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS," or his volume of radio lectures on social justice. Either of these books will prove extremely helpful in answering the contest questions. You mark your choice on the coupon.
7. If you do NOT intend to obtain five yearly subscriptions, you may pay up in full your 10 cents per week by sending the whole $2.50. You then will send in your coupons weekly without further remittance.
8. In any event, PLEASE send your coupons within ONE WEEK after they appear in SOCIAL JUSTICE. Failure to do this will not disqualify you. We ask it only as a convenience to our clerks.
9. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

ADDRESS:

"Contest Editor"
Social Justice,
Royal Oak, Michigan

IF YOU ARE ENTERING THE CONTEST TODAY, FILL IN ALL SIX ANSWERS ON THIS COUPON AND RETURN WITH 30 CENTS IN COIN. IF YOU HAVE ALREADY ENTERED JUST FILL IN YOUR ANSWERS TO PICTURES No. 5, No. 6, RETURN WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE

Make your selection by number from suggested answers under each picture. Write clearly the number in the little square

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No.....
No. 2 For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No.....
No. 3 For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No.....
No. 4 For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No.....
No. 5 For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No.....
No. 6 For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No.....

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Please send me immediately "Money: Questions and Answers," or, Father Coughlin's book of radio lectures on social justice. (Cross out book you DO NOT WANT)

HAVE A RELATION OR FRIEND USE THIS EXTRA COUPON

IF YOU ARE ENTERING THE CONTEST TODAY, FILL IN ALL SIX ANSWERS ON THIS COUPON AND RETURN WITH 30 CENTS IN COIN. IF YOU HAVE ALREADY ENTERED JUST FILL IN YOUR ANSWERS TO PICTURES No. 5, No. 6, RETURN WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
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No. 3 For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No.....
No. 4 For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No.....
No. 5 For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No.....
No. 6 For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No.....

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MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

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A woman smithy of England.

A French woman breaking rock for a living.

Women Toilers in a

Low Wages Force U.S. Women Into Competition with Men to Maintain the Income Keel

Faced with the necessity of providing at least a portion of the family income, women the world over, in civilized and non-civilized countries, are toiling side by side with their menfolk. In the United States alone a round figure of 12 million women have taken jobs in business and industry.

In many cases they are the only ones able to find work, chiefly because female labor is less costly to employers than male labor . Thus have women entered into competition with their fathers, brothers and husbands, and the effect has been to force low wages to an even lower level.

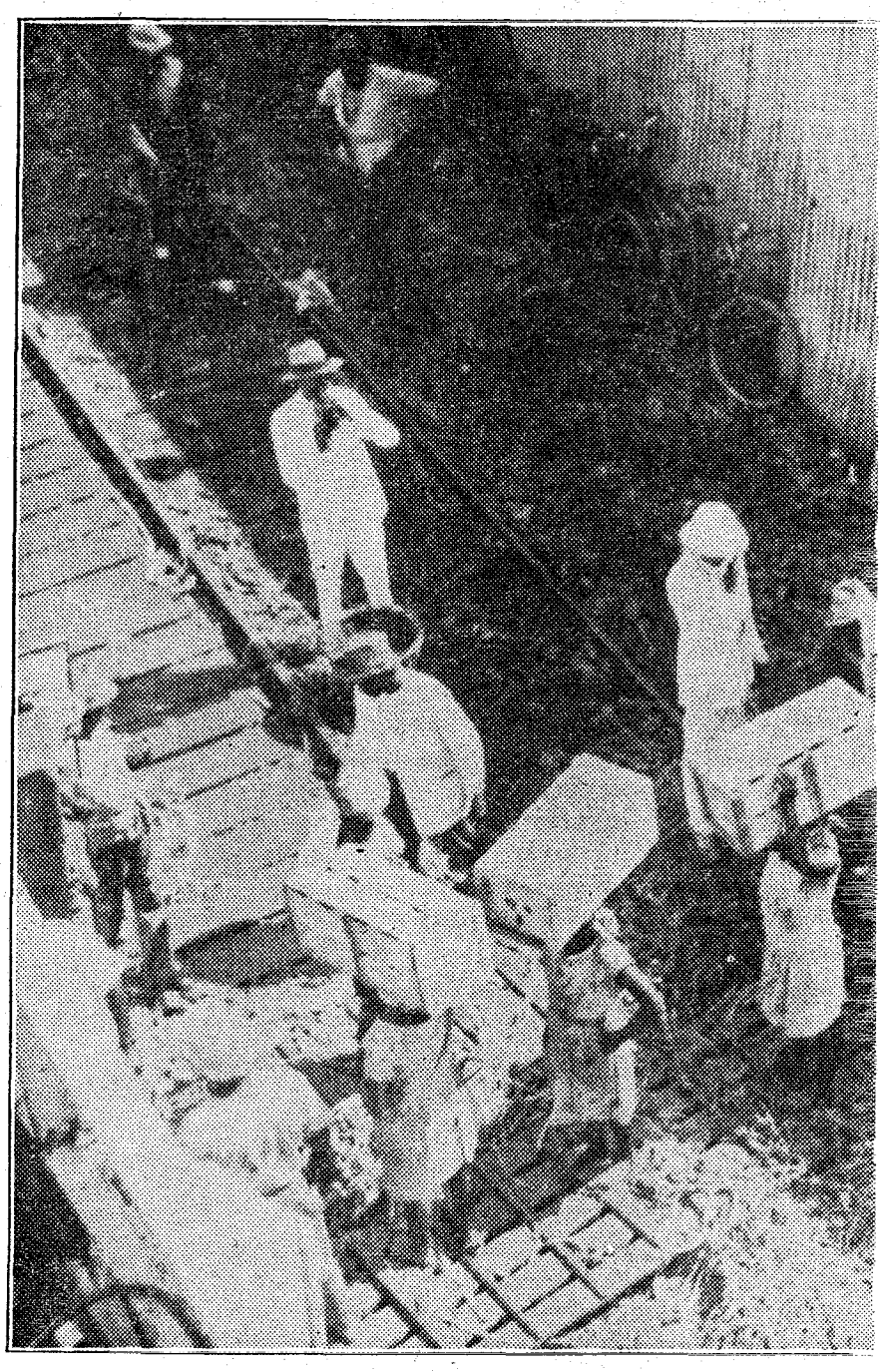
Perhaps the most serious result, in an economic way, is a widespread destruction of homes and a disruption of family life, brought about partly by the lack of finances and partly by the absence of the traditional homekeeper during the greater part of the day.

Most men are so constituted that they cannot successfully complete the transition from laborer to housekeeper. As a consequence, many have left their families high and dry in the last few years.

A great deal of bitterness has been bred in the hearts of men by the feeling that their place in the world was being usurped — and no wonder! Given steady employment at a decent wage, men would have no reason to desert their loved ones.

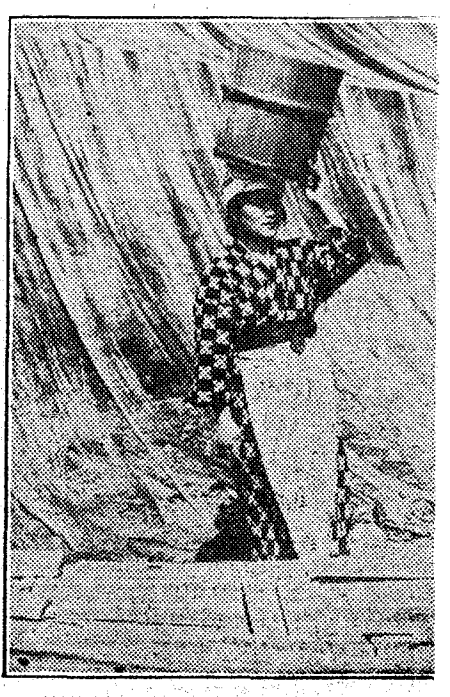
On the other hand, with the assurance of care and comfort provided by husbands and fathers, few, indeed, are the women who would voluntarily choose to toil in factories, stores and offices day after day, and year after year.

Substitution of one class of labor for another is no solution to the problem of unemployment. Our social system must be re-established on the fundamental principle that the woman's place is in the home with her family; that man's place in industry must be protected from within by the assurance of a living wage, and from without by strong tariff barriers against products manufactured abroad by cheap foreign labor.



Women of the West Indies, loading crates of bananas fe

An American woman of Cadiz, Ohio, who earns her livelihood by mining coal.



Japanese women tra

All pictures on this p

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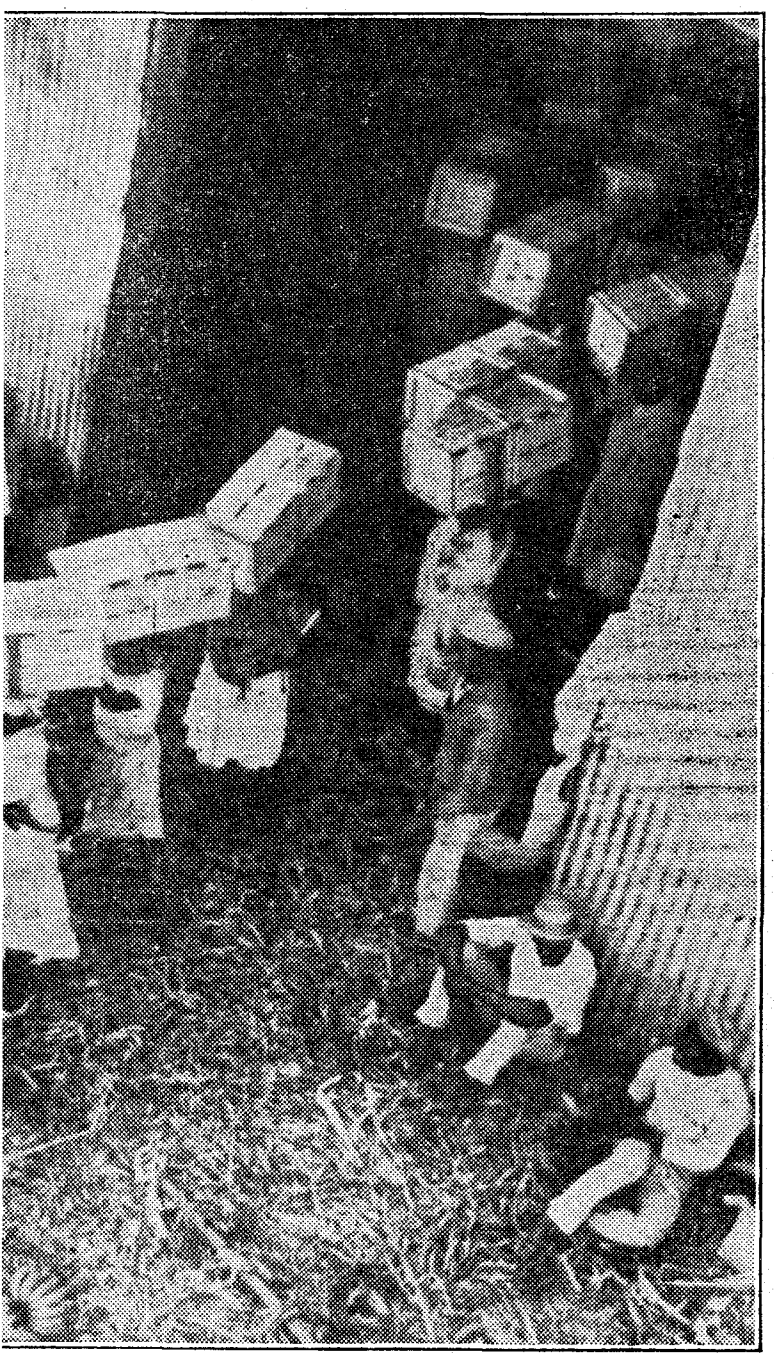
'opsy-Turvy World

lations of Europe Conscript Women for Industrial Chores; Release Men for War Service



port, do the work of husky male stevedores.

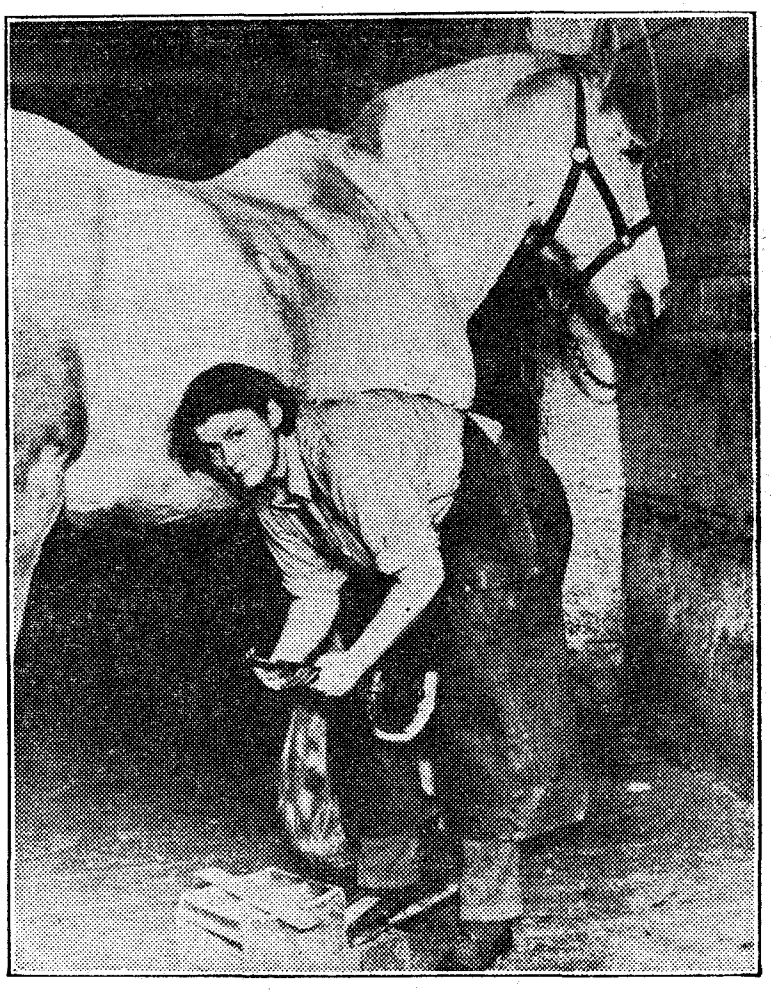
While man power is being drafted into service by the war-makers of Europe and Asia, womenfolk are receiving encouragement to raise larger families.

Meantime, older women (past the child-bearing age) and children are forced to work in the munitions factories and in other lines of industry.

During the years of the World War, when all available men were pressed into service in the trenches, young and active women became accustomed to industrial employment. And that generation, now middle-aged, is again taking its place in the factories as another war scare becomes increasingly ominous.

Russia has the edge on her potential enemies because Communism permits of no distinction between the sexes and all youth, boys and girls alike, are trained in useful trades. In the same manner, they are trained for war duties. As a matter of fact, girls of 'teen age are vieing with their male associates in learning to fly and operate parachutes.

German women are maintaining their homes on war-time rations, and Mussolini has been promised by Italian women that "they will make every house a fortress for the power of the empire and the triumph of the revolution."



A woman blacksmith in Canada.

A street sweeper in Moscow.

·ting water.

by Wide World

Job "Practice" School Keeps Girls Efficient

In the midst of the depression, when hundreds of girls who had been self-supporting found themselves hopelessly deprived of employment, not the least of their troubles was the fear that idleness would undermine their skill and speed in operating various machines.

Both office and factory girls were visited with the same apprehension — that prolonged unemployment might leave them unfitted for future work.

To remedy this situation, Esther Stamats, a young YW CA secretary, conceived the idea of a "practice" school. She persuaded manufacturers to lend some of their equipment for the girls' use.

A woman welder of Russia

German woman with a heavy load.

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The People Speak . . . .

A Limited Appeal

To the Editor:

May I offer a few final reflections as an antidote for the witless censure of biased critics and traducers of Father Coughlin—particularly those of the household of the faith, high and low who, in opposing the just social principles he advocated, resisted also the teachings of Leo and of Pius!

Father Coughlin's personality was not an issue in the recent campaign—at least not with intelligent people. His "intemperate utterances" had no bearing on the strength or weakness of his political philosophies.

He exposed the unsound, or unjust, policies of both major parties and castigated both candidates for their sins of omission and commission, the "ins" especially because theirs are working more current havoc. Unable to convert his logic they appealed to the prejudices and passions of the masses by attacking him.

It is worthy of note that throughout months of controversy those opposed to Father Coughlin, politically, could find no flaws in his 16 principles of social justice; unfortunately these principles appealed primarily to the intelligence and integrity of an informed electorate—a very small minority.

—P. W. Croake.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Keep Social Justice a Worker's Paper

To the Editor:

We admire SOCIAL JUSTICE very much.

Wish soon you would devote some space in the paper regarding the way officials are cutting down on WPA jobs since election, when it was estimated some hopeful 7-million WPA workers and relatives voted for President Roosevelt.

I have been off a WPA job nine weeks and have hunted high and low for any kind of work without success. Despite unemployment situation they are closing WPA projects right and left.

Keep your paper a workers' paper!

—R. D. Cushing.

Danvers, Mass.

Editor's Note:

In the December 21st issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, under the column "Eyes and Ears" the situation outlined in your letter is discussed.

Shrine Memorial Already Built

To the Editor:

In the November 30th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, "A Loyal Friend" suggests beautifying the spot where once stood the Shrine of the Little Flower. If it met with the approval of others I would like to help "Loyal Friend" of Washington, Pa., to put the plan through. I can only make a small contribution myself, but among other loyal friends I will try to raise more money. I am sure many of Father Coughlin's true friends would like to do something to show him he is not forgotten. I shall watch for news on this matter.

—Isabelle LeHane.

Worcester, Mass.

* * *

Editor's Note:

Father Coughlin wishes to extend his thanks to those loyal friends who have so conscientiously pledged their support in replacing the Shrine that was destroyed by fire during the last year. A few months ago a memento was erected on this spot in memory of the little church where, on the 3rd Sunday of October, in the year 1926, the first broadcast was given. This memento is of stone, similar to that used in the present Shrine of the Little Flower.

America Needs Fr. Coughlin's Voice

Dear Father Coughlin:

Today, in spite of the admitted change for the better in our country, "we the people" need further shattering of that shell of inertia and more instruction in money matters and economics.

The laborer needs you! It has been said that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and this is particularly true of the laborer today in his new found strength of organization. He needs guidance, control and deeper knowledge now than ever before.

The farmer needs you! Returns from his produce are higher than they were but those gains need protecting and his heavy burden of mortgage indebtedness still needs readjusting.

The home owner needs you! His proportion of taxation is increasing by leaps and bounds year after year. The recent rapid growth of the trailer industry reflects his endless struggle to escape those bonds.

The home needs you! Because of existing economic conditions families face the almost impossible task of rearing their children with decent and proper opportunities for life.

Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI, and your reverend Bishop, are recommendation enough for us. Your voice can reach millions that your excellent paper does not and never can reach.

—Ora C. Sark.

Ferndale, Mich.

Chicago Loyalists Are Carrying On

To the Editor:

It is with great satisfaction that I learned in the current issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE of the number of former units who have decided to keep together as social groups. We of our unit had taken the same course on our individual initiative and meet on occasions to discuss topics of interest which are brought to our attention through your great paper.

We still believe in the principles of social justice even if we are not active. We are all agreed on one thing and that is to make no deals or entanglements with any other political group or otherwise.

Out of a book membership of 250 we have about 75 loyal 100 per cent members left and with these for a start we could, when necessary, build the National Union once more in our district.

—William Reed, Sr.

Chicago, Ill.

Social Justice Only Fact Source

To the Editor:

I have been a careful reader of your paper, since its first publication and have found it full of instructions, which the masses of our people should greatly appreciate because it is so vital to our form of government and we can get such full information from no other source.

Since Father Coughlin has gone to such great expense to collate such valuable information, since the 16 principles of social justice are so vital to all of our people, and since all of the endeavors and energy put forth by Father Coughlin and others, we admit that we were astonished at the result of the last election.

"Truth crushed to earth shall
rise again—
The eternal years of God are
hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in
pain
And dies among her worship-
pers."

—Thos. P. Ryan.

Spencer, W. Va.

Reader Praises Money Truths

To the Editor:

Your page 16 of the December 14th issue is a masterpiece.

The readers should pledge themselves to memorize these quotations in their study groups.

We pass over the great truths of this type all too lightly.

—Ella O. D. Rogers.

Del Mar, Calif.

"Bigger Victory Than You Foresaw"

Father Coughlin:

I wanted often to say an encouraging word to you in view of the vicious attacks your heroic work for God and country has encountered.

This work will prove the triumph of failure. Your example will multiply open propagation of sound and saving civic and social principles, as well as doctrinal, by Catholic churchmen and compel the recognition of the right and duty of priests to instruct and guide their people on their religious obligations to the state and society as well as to the church.

You have won a bigger victory than you foresaw, and your martyrdom therein will but strengthen your appeal when, after due rest, you will, as I hope and urge, return to the radio. God bless you and keep your courage high.

I would send my best wishes likewise to our brave Bishop Gallagher, who stood by you like a man, and set an example that will inure to the benefit of our bishops and clergy and people.

—Michael Kenny, S.J.

Spring Hill, Ala.

Might Help Him Promote Newspaper

To the Editor:

This is in reply to R. W. Rogers' suggestion that those who remain loyal to our cause do something to show our appreciation for all that Father Coughlin has done for us.

As for what it shall be, I never was any good at having ideas, but I wish to go on record as pledging my support for whatever is decided upon. Perhaps some of Father Coughlin's close friends could give us some inkling as to what would probably please him most.

I altogether agree that we should certainly do something, and though we can never do enough, we can do our utmost to make that something worth while.

—Julia E. Ryckeley.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Wage Earners Out of Apathy

To the Editor:

A lone priest and true apostle of faith displayed the courage to take a hidden inventory on money juggling throughout our country.

Either the people don't care or are indifferent as to our financial condition. It is evident that they are afraid the money lords will retaliate by bearing down with added burdens and tighten up on living conditions.

However, the criticism of Father Coughlin for exposing the money and credit racket has done more good than people realize.

It has helped wonderful to pull the wage earner out of an apathy. It has also helped to broaden out their views with better plans for the future.

—Walter Scott.

Boston, Mass.

This Friend Has Practical Suggestion

To the Editor:

I agree with many loyal members that it is high time we show our appreciation to Father Coughlin. May I submit my suggestions?

Now that the most beautiful religious festival of the year is at hand, what could be more appropriate than for each Catholic member to present him with a spiritual bouquet. Let each of us offer at least one Holy Mass and receive Holy Communion within the octave of Christmas.

Let us double the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE. **If every person who reads this gets at least one more person to take this paper it could be accomplished easily.**

Let us do the best we can for this valiant priest who gave us 10 years of his life.

—B. M. F.

Cleveland, Ohio

Forty Years of Calling Reds Names!

To the Editor:

At present time it appears that the principal topic of discussion is Communism. However, they seem to confine themselves exclusively to the nature and effect of this terrible pest, and say nothing whatsoever regarding its causes.

As an anti-Communist I want to state that I have heard all I want to hear about it for the past 40 years from that point of view!

It is self-evident that these preachers and teachers know very well that while they stand for and with the feeders and BREEDERS of Communism, they are helping rather than hindering its influence and progress by their present tactics.

—Cecile Downing.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Otherwise, It Was a Good Story

To the Editor:

I have read the article on Denmark in a recent issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Unfortunately, this article is not as accurate as one might wish.

The statement that there is not a farmer in Denmark who does not own his farm is not true. It is true that there are only 2 or 3 per cent of tenant farmers. Quite a number of others, however, own the buildings but not the land which they rent from the government on long-term leases.

Neither is it true that 92 per cent of the farmers in Denmark are free from debt. The facts are that 90 per cent of the farms in Denmark are mortgaged. The total amount of indebtedness on Danish farms amounts to 30 to 40 per cent of their value. The statement that Danish farmers pay no interest on their mortgages is also incorrect.

Otherwise, it was a good story!

—Prairie Farmer
Clifford V. Gregory, Editor.

Chicago, Ill.

Willing to Help

To the Editor:

I am a weekly reader of the SOCIAL JUSTICE paper and I enjoy it very much.

I helped with all my power during the campaign and I shall always be willing to extend my help if in any way it will help to obtain social justice for us all.

—Ella Richart.

Elgin, Nebraska.

Another Letter to "A Loyal Friend"

To the Editor:

No finer inspiration, no matter who would suggest it, could be made than the one wherein you suggest we all do something to show our appreciation to Father Coughlin. It is really amazing to see so many friends as Father Coughlin has.

When we heard Father say he was retiring from the air, we all shed tears of deepest sympathy and sadness.

A loyal friend: permit me to congratulate you on your wonderful suggestion, and may you start at once to carry on.

—M. F. K.

Morristown, N. J.

No Room In the Inn

To the Editor:

Boston can go Indianapolis one better. Father Coughlin's coming to Boston was not announced even in one lowly church. Furthermore, the signs displayed in Spain and Mexico, "No Mass," were almost visible in Boston insofar as Father being given the privilege of saying Mass while here.

I would like to shout this fact from the housetops! Are we, residents of Boston, to sleep behind supine leaders We await orders. From whom will they come?

—F. G. C.

Boston, Mass.

EYES AND EARS

(Continued from Page 3)

Labor leaders who were able to look at the new experiment objectively discovered that NRA was tending to level-off all wages down to the legalized minimum, thereby working a greater hardship on the organized laborer than the mass of unorganized laborers.

Some labor leaders, endowed with particularly clear vision, felt that the longer NRA survived, the deeper inroads it would make on labor's right of bargaining.

They realized that well over 50 per cent of those employed before 1929 were in the plants and shops of the smallest industries. As NRA made it more and more impossible for these smaller operators to stay in business, their employes were thrown on the labor market. Wise labor leaders knew that in spite of minimum wages fixed by law, a constant influx of unemployed labor into the market would make it increasingly difficult to keep wages for any type of labor very far above the required minimum.

Major George Berry, one of labor's "aristocrats" and head of the New Deal Council for Industrial Progress, is supposed to have ready for consideration of Congress recommendations to make NRA more favorable to the "little man."

We shall see.

At any rate, if the New Deal is to continue as a New Deal, all the "rugged individualism" will have to be refined out of any workable NRA.

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Grave Strike Impends in the Auto Industry

(Continued from Page 3)

down their factories, thereby starving the strikers into submission. The new weapon of the sit-down strike and the financial circumstances and economic possibilities which accompany it are too far-reaching to permit of a lock out. The efficiency of a sit-down strike is a matter of psychology rather than one of legality.

Law No Barrier

It is true that the sit-downers have no legal right to occupy a factory. According to the law of the land, they are trespassers. According to the statutes of the State of Michigan, and practically of every other state, it is legal for the sheriff, or for other civil officers, to drive these men from the factory. Nevertheless, we are confronted with the situation where both the efficacy and the questionable morality of the law relative to trespassing are freighted with more danger to those who have recourse to the law than to those who break it. This fact the laborers and the motor industrialists well know.

Is it not true that both stockholders and the insurance companies who are protecting the interests of stockholders know that if a sit-down trespassing case will be carried to court, there is no jury in America that will vote unanimously against the strikers? Public sentiment is so strong today that it will protect the laborers, be they guilty or not guilty, in any legal contest over the matter of wages.

Recently a sit-down strike was executed at a large bread factory in Detroit. A sheriff hurled a stink-bomb into the midst of the strikers, thereby hoping to drive them from the premises. As a result, the strikers not only retaliated by hurling stale loaves of bread at the sheriff, but they immediately began to destroy the bread-making machinery, and more than $100,000 worth of such property was damaged within 24 hours.

At this juncture the owners of the factory smiled as they consoled themselves with the thought that the insurance companies would liquidate the damage. In this instance the insurance companies accepted the responsibility for the sabotaged machinery.

Insurance Amended

However, since this incident, the insurance companies are beginning to amend the policies covering all such industrial risks with the idea of forcing the owners of the industry to bear the responsibility resulting from sabotage on the part of sit-downers whom the strong hand of the law endeavors to expel from the premises of a factory.

This is a new situation with which the owners of factories are confronted. Henceforth, they will think twice before they will resort to the sheriff's office or to the law of the land to expel the strikers.

It is evident that the sit-downers and the laboring class in general have a new weapon. It is likewise evident that the owners of industry cannot maintain their present position towards labor. If they maintain it stubbornly, it will result in the destruction of machinery and, perhaps, in the confiscation of factories. If they possess the prudence which social justice credits to them, they will seize the opportunity of winning labor to their side through the avenue of a decent annual wage.

High finance in the person of the insurance companies is deserting the high-hat industrialists. The desertion is forcing the industrialists to align themselves with the laborers who will not run out on the boss when an emergency arises.

Il Duce Designates Three Aides As Possible Successor to Reins

What happens to a dictorship when the dictator dies?

An Italian, a German and an American, writing recently in the New York Times magazine, present the situation under the heading: "After the Dictatorship—What?"

For some years Mussolini has been preparing a political and economic machine which will be capable of carrying on in the event of his death. This machine, which Arnaldo Cortesi calls the Fascist State, stands halfway between the extremes of capitalism and Communism. One of the arms of this machine is the Fascist Grand Council, which is comparable to our Supreme Court in that one of its chief duties is to "express an opinion on all matters of superlative national importance."

Whether this opinion would ever dare counter that of Il Duce, the author does not state. However, the real function of the Fascist Grand Council is to "keep ready a list of three names from which the new leader of the Fascist party is to be chosen in the event of Mussolini's sudden disappearance from the political stage." In other words, their prime duty is to appoint his successor, but in all likelihood they are not permitted much freedom of choice. Whether or not there is anyone in Italy who could successfully take up the reins laid down by Mussolini and hold them firmly only the future can tell.

Hitler People's Voice

"Germany," writes Otto Tolischus, "is ruled under what is called a simplified system of government. As head of the state, Hitler is the source of all executive, legislative and judicial powers, while all governmental officials are his personal agents, deriving their authority from him and executing his will and views. This includes executive officials, legislators and judges.

In the event of his death or incapacitation, the logical heir to the title of Reichfuehrer and Chancellor would be Hermann Goering, but it is doubtful if he would be vested with the full concentration of powers which Hitler enjoys. The trend of opinion seems to be toward a triumvirate, headed by Goering and including Rudolph Hess, Hitler's deputy in the party, and either General Werner von Blomberg, commander-in-chief of the army, or Dr. Wilhelm Frick, minister of the interior. This triumvirate, many believe, would finally evolve into a monarchy. In fact, there are rumors that such a form of government may become a fact while Hitler is still in power and that "the present deification of Hitler may, in the end, place a crown upon his head."

Stalin an Inheritor

"The case of Stalin," says Walter Duranty, "is somewhat different from that of Hitler or Mussolini, because he is not the founder of the power he wields but its inheritor." Not only did his succession to Lenin prove that the Communist party would not die with its leader, but the subsequent growth and spread of Communism is sufficient evidence that it will continue after the death of Stalin. On whose shoulders the mantle of authority would fall in such an event, Mr. Duranty does not care to predict but he does mention four men who might be called upon to form a quadrumvirate, i.e., Voroshilov, commissar of war; Ordjonikidze, commissar of heavy industry; Molotov, president of the council of commissars, and Kaganovich, commissar of railroads.

The three articles fail to reach any definite conclusion as to the consequences resulting from the death of any one of the three major dictators in the world, but are unanimous in intimating that the various movements would continue under new leadership.

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

"Crown of Thorns"
—Christian Science Monitor.

"Chimneys of Europe"
—Chicago Tribune.

Door to Door Plan Is Urged In U.S. Census

A recent editorial in the Los Angeles Times relating to the proposed census of the nation's unemployed reads like common sense to us. The Times says in part:

"The cost of a census by ordinary door-to-door canvassing methods is estimated at from $15-million to $20-million. This seems considerable, but it is actually small by comparison with what has been wasted in uninformed experimentation.

"The plan suggested by the president for having the unemployed "count themselves" by registering at various relief headquarters would be simpler and less costly, but likewise less complete and reliable. With no immediate incentive to register or through ignorance of the census, large numbers would fail to list themselves. Others, whom expert census-takers would be able to eliminate at their places of residence, might obtain registration to which they are not entitled.

"If the census is to be taken it should be as full and accurate as possible."

A Touch of Luxury in Soviet Embassy

MOSCOW, RUSSIA. — Joseph E. Davies, the newly appointed United States ambassador to the Soviet Union is reported to be installing 25 electric refrigerators in the Moscow embassy residence as well as 2,000 pints of cream frozen by a special process, enough to last for two winters. His wife is Mrs. Marjorie Post Hutton, heiress of the Post cereal millions.

The Associated Press report carrying the story did not state that Mr. Davies, is reported to have a huge interest in the concern that holds the patent on the special freezing process of cream.

This fineness of publicizing the special process would indicate that Ambassador Davies should make a remarkable diplomat.

Men of Danger Face Danger in Line of Routine

Lowell Thomas' latest book, "Men of Danger," (Frederick Stokes Company) is a hair-raising collection of episodes in the lives of those who draw pay chacks for tempting the orderly processes of fate.

Thomas runs the gamut of all the "suicide" crafts—from deep sea divers to structural workers who walk girders high above the streets—and gives you a lively personal interview account of the experiences of these fascinating daredevils.

The book is a guaranteed antidote to monotony for the sated reader of mystery yarns. It is highly thought-provoking in parts, especially where it depicts the dangers that beset that poorly-paid denizen of the underground—the coal miner.

Thomas also gives an authentic version of that now famous story of the "sand hog" who was propelled through the muddy base of the East river at New York by an "air blow," and then geysered out of the water —*alive!*

Not the least startling revelation in "Men of Danger" is the scandalously low wages paid to industrial daredevils who face death in the routine line of duty in comparison to the earnings of their acrobatic brothers in the amusement field.

New York Starts Youth Centers in War on Crime

When a New York policeman sees a youngster or group of youngsters up to some mischief for which no arrest is indicated he immediately takes their names and records the nature of the offense. The boys are later encouraged to release their excess energies on the punching bag in some Youth Center gymnasium.

In the near future New York city hopes to have 12 of these centers in five boroughs.

Reading rooms, recreation rooms, consisting of basketball courts, ping pong tables, billiards, volley ball, as well as quiet rooms wherein games requiring a certain amount of brain skill can be played, all have a place in this project. Authorities also hope to open a cooking class for girls.

Funds to maintain this plan are provided by individuals, WPA, and police and fireman, who hold various activities to raise additional money.

Business firms are congratulated who sell for little or no profit the articles required in the Youth Centers. For example, one of these centers, was leased from the Children's Aid Society for $1 a year.

Asked about a handsome full-sized pool table adjacent to the boys' gymnasium at the Flanagan Center, a recreation instructor said: "The police dug that up for us somewhere!" The same holds true with the boxing ring, the wrestling mats and the punching bags.

If more cities would incorporate plans similar to these a great portion of our youth problems would be settled. Youngsters welcome an opportunity to participate in such recreation if the opportunity is provided.

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Young America Has Visions, Dare We Make Them Real?

SOCIAL JUSTICE presents another in a series of Sunday afternoon broadcasts called "The Voice of Youth," sponsored by Philip Johnson and Alan Blackburn over station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, at 1 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Several days ago I turned the pages of an advance bulletin describing the New York world's fair. Here in the largest city of the world, three years hence, will be held the greatest fair the world has ever seen. Visitors will see American abundance in all its magnificence.

This fair will show that America possesses a plenty which surpasses the plenty of all the civilization of the past. What country in all history could compare its riches with America's. Not the Egypt of the Pharaohs; not Cathay of alabaster palaces and silks, women with silver and gold; not Alexander's Greece, glowing with the golden plunder of Persia; not the Spain of the Conquistadores, invested with the gold of the Incas from the conquest of Peru; not the India of the Maharajahs, their treasure houses crammed with emeralds and rubies and pearls.

America Is Land Of Abundance

America's wealth outweighs them all. If it is gold and silver you want, the earth of Colorado, Nevada and the Yukon will open and give up more gold than a Midas could desire.

If it is silks and satins you want, our looms can spin as fine as can the looms of Toyoda. If it is furs, our trappers of the north can bring you sable and seal and ermine.

If you would sail in the sky above the clouds, we can make real the fabulous flying carpet of Bagdad.

If you would dwell in palaces, we command vast stores of marble and bronze, of steel and glass, from which to build a million palaces.

The kings of yesterday had their seven wonders of the world. We today have our 7,000 wonders.

I can see America in some Golden Age, shining over all the nations of the world; a nation so mighty that other nations make peace instead of war; a nation so powerful that American peace comes to mean world peace; a nation so strong that weak nations seek her protection and stronger nations invite her counsel; a nation so great that other nations willingly follow where she leads; a nation in whose bright future other nations find their future; a nation so great that the history of the world is written in the history of this one country.

I can see an America worthy of this place in history, a country at peace with itself, with its house in order, with one will and with one spirit; a country which has chosen for its goal a great America.

Want Vanquished, Every Man a King!

I can see an America where "want in the midst of plenty" has vanished, and where those words are remembered only as a nightmare is remembered in the light of day.

I can see America at its zenith, its cornucopia of wealth pouring the blessings of American riches over the land, every man working at his full capacity, every man giving his utmost and receiving in return his full measure of reward. Every man at work, every man secure, every man a king!

This is the vision of America seen by every American who contemplates the richness of his country. Is this a vision of the future or are we only dreaming dreams?

Before our ancestors left the shores of Europe, they had a dream of a land of peace and freedom. To make real that vision they sailed in frail boats across 3,000 miles of open sea. They began life anew on the coast of a wild and hostile land, lost half their numbers through cold and starvation, but held on. By their sacrifice a new country was born.

Our forefathers had a vision of a free and independent republic, when in all the world there were no republics. To make real their vision of a land of the free, they fought and conquered the seasoned troops of Europe, sent against them by George III to break their will.

Our Ancestors Made Vision Real

The pioneers had a vision of an empire in the west, when the west was as unknown and terrifying as the uncharted jungles of the Orinoco and the Amazon. The pioneers set their faces toward the wilderness and conquered tangled forests, snow-topped mountain ranges and scorching deserts. They made real their vision by conquering an empire so vast and forbidding that the world wondered at their audacity.

These men had visions and they made their visions real. We have visions today. We want to make our visions real. We shall not hesitate to fight to make them real. We want our children to look back upon what we have done and be as proud of us as we are of our fathers and their achievements.

The history of America is filled with men who would not give up. Let us recall the story of one of these American patriots, the glorious story of John Paul Jones and his indomitable courage in battle.

On September 23, 1779, John Paul Jones engaged the British warship Serapis. He pitted his small boat, the Bonhomme Richard, against the 44 guns of the British man-of-war. He was 3,000 miles from home, in hostile waters where he could count on no reserves, where no boats would come to his rescue.

The Bonhomme Richard fought the Serapis for three desperate hours. Then, riddled from stem to stern with British shot, the Bonhomme Richard began to sink. Seeing this, the British commander called on the American to surrender. John Paul Jones looked about him, at the broken masts and fallen sails, at his wounded and wearied men, saw his ship list, about to sink to the bottom of the sea. Again the British commander called on him to surrender. And John Paul Jones replied: **"I have just begun to fight!"**

John Paul Jones won that battle, and sailed away in command of the British Serapis.

My friends, in our fight to make our visions real, to make America a land of plenty in the midst of plenty, there will be dark hours, in which we will have to remember the words of John Paul Jones: **"I have just begun to fight!"**

Who Owns America? 21 Writers Air Views

Among the flood of books lately to inundate the market with nostrums for our sorry economic state is one entitled "Who Owns America?" Published by Houghton-Mifflin Company, New York, edited by Herbert Agar and Allen Tate, it is a cross-section analysis of American industrial problems by 21 individual writers.

Many of the contributors are little known and several, we suspect, judging from their cocksure idealism, are of late university vintage.

On the whole, however, "Who Owns America" is authoritative and contains much enlightening information about the great corporations which control American business. We learn, for instance, that in this land of "rugged individualism," 200 corporations control more than 50 per cent of the nation's industrial assets.

All the writers are agreed that public control of vital industries and utilities is essential if we are to "remove monopoly from the business system."

Scores Profit Lust

David Cushman Coyle, writing of the "fallacies" of mass production, makes an excellent case against the profit lust of our industrial giants and scores the illusion, persisting in the average mind, "that business should always be operated in a business-like way, i. e., with a view to profit."

Coyle contends that the survival of private industry in America "depends on realization of the fact that monopoly is not business at all, but public service, to be operated with a single eye to the public benefit."

Industrial exploitation and concentration, according to Coyle, must be eradicated if we are to avoid Communism, although he doubts the proximity of Communism "for several reasons," one being that "Americans do not like the idea."

"The alternative adjustment," he writes, "if it can be attained, will consist essentially in freeing capitalism from high finance—in freeing small business from the domination of big business. Mass production in private hands, we must recognize, is not workable in a capitalist system."

State Is New God

Hilaire Belloc contributes a fine essay on "modern man" to the book. Belloc deplores the breakdown in our social order and attributes it mainly to the absence of religion in the moral codes of all classes.

"The code of right and wrong is gone," he says "and with it, necessarily, the conception of eternal reward and eternal punishment.

"Since a man must worship something, there has been substituted for his ancient worship the worship of the community of which he is a member.

"There is a new religion which is not exactly the worship of the state, but the worship of the collective body . . . of which the individual is a member.

"You may deny any one of the old doctrines and few will be shocked, but you may not ridicule the flag or the crown, nor interrupt the two minutes' silence on Armistice Day."

The moral code, "including property as a right—not as a mere institution—has disappeared," Belloc declares, and he sees the people of our country drifting "toward the re-establishment of slavery."

English Care for Problem of Jobless Youth

England has been successful in finding a way to give jobs—and hope—to millions of her young people. This policy is based on two main features: employment exchanges and unemployment insurance.

These youths, who for reasons beyond their control find themselves jobless, upon applying to a training center, are first given money for food and lodgings as well as a small amount each week for pleasure.

A youth's entire past record is taken and they are then told what trades they might learn—not trades taught at random but taught because officials knew there was a demand for men in them.

Trained and Placed

After they have completed their course in the particular trade they have chosen the youths are supplied with the tools or other implements they may need in their profession and are sent to the Employment Exchange. From there they are sent to any firm having a vacancy for their kind of learning.

When these youths are assigned to a position they are also given an unemployment insurance book. Every week their boss stamps their book. Those stamps represent 20 cents (tenpence in English money) deducted from their pay envelope, 20 cents put in by the employer and 20 cents contributed by the government.

Job-Relief Automatic

Should a youth lose his position he takes his book to the Employment Exchange and tells the officials he is out of work, and why. Until he gets another job, he will draw 17 shillings a week—for 26 weeks, if he is idle that long. If he is married he will be entitled to nine shillings more, and three extra shillings for each child, although his insurance payments remain at 20 cents. When he goes to collect his unemployment insurance, he also automatically registers for a new job. This is done so that there is no danger of youths quitting their work intentionally and planning on living off their "benefits".

While the Social Security Act passed by the New Deal administration may mean to bring this plan about in the United States, so far it has only proven to be an invitation to the 48 states to set up their own separate schemes of unemployment insurance. Thus far only 12 states have accepted.

During the interval when an English youth is waiting for a new position, the British government takes care that these youngsters do not become rusty and undisciplined. It has set up compulsory instruction centers in regions of little work. Here the boys and girls learn such practical things as repairing their own shoes, clothes, etc. As soon as any lad gets a job, he's excused from the center. If he loses his job, he must return.

In this way youths looking to the future, boys and girls who want to work and marry, are being given their chance at work where work exists.

Soviet Puts on Big Show for Tourist

Intourist, Incorporated, the Soviet travel bureau in the United States, is currently baiting travel-minded Americans with "a special 20 per cent discount" offer for winter vacations in the land of the commissars.

A flood of high-pressure publicity has been loosed and is being printed free by big city newspapers in complement to purchased advertising. The idea is calculated to help along an exhibitionist program of converting Americans to Communism.

Those contemplating a visit to Russia would do well to read Carveth Wells' book, "Kapoot," before embarking. Wells strips the sham from these so-called educational tours and gives the real lowdown on the Intourist racket.

Travelers are steered on carefully conducted journeys and they see only what the guides want them to see. The real Russia is hidden from view. A tinseled fringe of improvised "stage props" are set up in the guise of permanent projects. When the guides have no more customers to impress, the "props" are taken down and everybody laughs at "those stupid Americans" who are home-bound bursting with "parlor-pink" conversation.

Press "Pop" Lures Unwily Tourists

Intourist press releases to American newspapers, usually printed verbatim, run something like this:

"An exceptionally interesting program of events in Moscow will augment the dual lure of the Soviet winter season, which ranges from a diversified winter sports program in the north to a southern playground at the base of the Caucasian range along the eastern shore of the Black sea.

"Hot dogs, sold from covered trays by skating venders, are a feature of winter life in the Moscow Park of Culture and Rest, which is now converted into a network of ice-skating grounds.

"Steaming dishes, 'piroshki' and sandwiches are at the disposal of those who prefer to have their meals in the newly opened winter restaurant, which is ice-paved through its center so that the hungry skaters can get into it without taking off their skates.

"One-day rest homes with a daily capacity of 600 are open on the territory of the park for those who want to spend their free days skiing, skating or just lying in fur bags on a veranda enjoying the invigorating winter air."

So on—ad infinitum.

Visitors See Only Tinsel Front

All this, of course, is a "papier-mache" view of the land of the soviets. The real Russia—impoverished, starving peasants, saddled with a wildly expanded currency; illegitimate children, homeless, and roving like animals over the countryside in search of forage—remains unseen. And inquisitive tourists will seek in vain for truthful information concerning these off-tour conditions.

Neither will they see how, once they are safely ensconced on the boat for home, the fairyland which dazzled their eyes is promptly dismantled, and life in Russia once again becomes "kapoot"—a Russian equivalent for our own expression "on the blink."

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World Wheat Market Booming; United States Has None to Sell

The threat of war always focuses attention on wheat. For wheat is still the staff of life for the peoples of the world, India and the Orient excluded.

Not long ago SOCIAL JUSTICE published an article predicting that as soon as the farmers harvested their crops, wheat would be boomed in the speculative markets. That prediction having been fulfilled, it is high time that the thinking citizen interested in agriculture master some fundamental facts on wheat.

The wheat situation is more dangerous today than at any time since the beginning of the century. The main reason for this is the blundering governmental policy of crop scarcity which has denied America her rightful participation in the world markets.

Wheat is on the rise, but America has been left without any to sell in foreign commerce.

Drouth Is Alibi

The alibi of Department of Agriculture officials for this ridiculous condition is that they did not know there would be drouths in 1934 and 1935 in the wheat belt. They did not know that a drouth also would hit South America last fall and that drenching rains would reduce production in European countries.

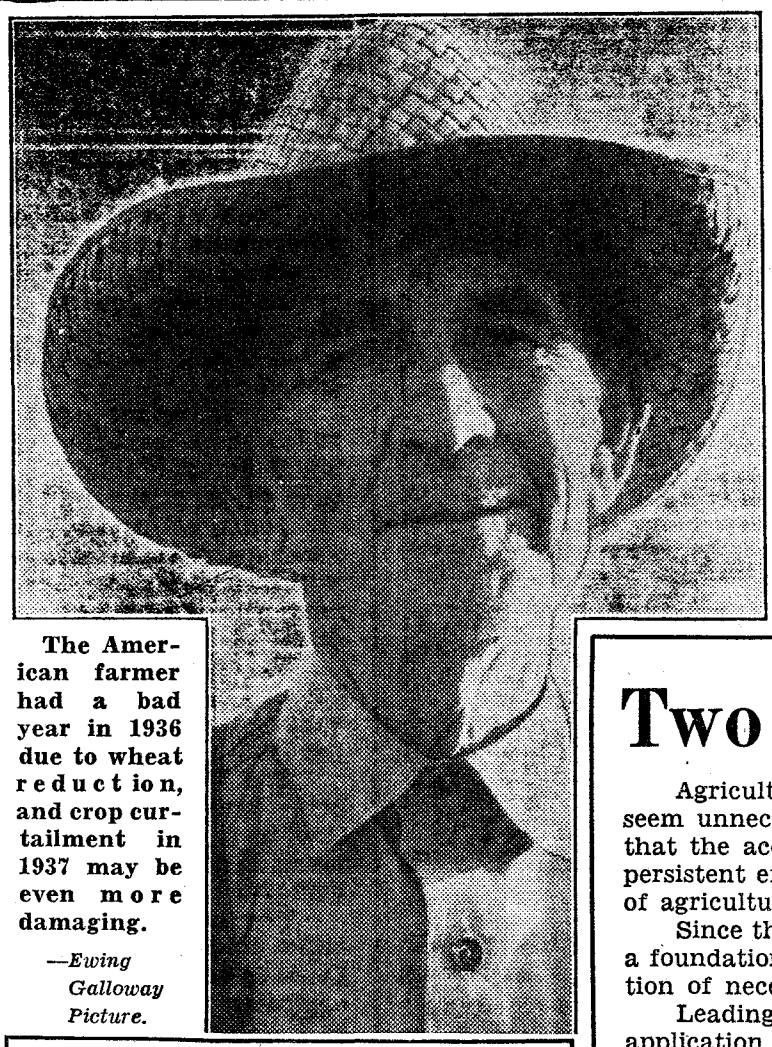
The only thing the administration seemingly considered was the tremendous carry-over of 1,159,000,000 bushels of wheat on August 1, 1934. The annual carry-over has been reduced every year since, until it was estimated at 730,000,000 bushels on August 1, 1936.

All indications point to an even lower wheat surplus for August 1, 1937. It may drop to as low as 500,000,000 bushels. Prices will rise because of the scarcity. The poor will pay more for bread but the American farmer will not benefit.

Exports Will Fall

America for the first time in its history will discover that her imports of wheat will exceed her exports. America, which could offer some 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to the world market at the highest price since 1929, has nothing to offer this year and will have even less to offer next year.

We have adopted the philosophy of scarcity and because of it we must waive our rights to participation in a bull market for wheat, brought on by the most active demand and the greatest scarcity in this generation.



The American farmer had a bad year in 1936 due to wheat reduction, and crop curtailment in 1937 may be even more damaging.

—Ewing Galloway Picture.

Cotton "Squeeze"

The Cotton Exchange is still slightly punch-drunk from the recent sensational "squeeze" of the market by two "little fellows" at the expense of big traders.

Garner Tullis and his partner in Tullis, Craig and Co. of New Orleans manipulated the coup—which added about $50,000,000 to the value of the 10,000,000 bales of cotton outstanding in the country—by demanding delivery of the actual cotton when their futures contracts matured. Their profits are rumored to be enormous.

Wallace Reverses 'Price' Statements

Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace added another repudiation to his record of chameleon politics by his recent announcement that prices may climb 10 per cent early this year.

If our memory serves us, the secretary formerly said there would be no food shortage and no increase in prices from the drouth unless profiteers took advantage of the situation.

In his turn-about statement, he has nothing to say about profiteers.

Farm Journal Bares Land Coup by Large Syndicates

A startling expose of how farm property is swiftly being concentrated into the hands of a few large syndicates, operating for volume profit, is published in the December issue of the magazine, "Facts for Farmers."

The expose, based on a study by Farm Research Agency, shows that 4 per cent of the nation's farms included more than 40 per cent of all farm land in the year 1935.

On the other hand, it was revealed that 40 per cent of the farms in the United States included less than 6 per cent of all farm land.

The concentration movement, which has "steadily increased" since 1900, has been carried on chiefly at the expense of middle-class farmers, according to the magazine.

A survey of the situation found that the great majority of farmers were being eliminated on a gradual scale and that "a small number of large operators is gaining control" of the major portion of American agriculture.

Farm Research charges that in 1935 44 per cent of the farm land in this country was operated by tenants. Most of this land was directly owned by absentee landlords who gained possession either by mortgage foreclosures or by large-scale purchases for investment value.

In addition, a large portion of land operated by farm owners is heavily mortgaged to banks, insurance companies and other corporations.

While there were a million more farms in 1935 than in 1900, there were only 60,000 more farms with 50 to 174 acres. At the same time, farms of over 499 acres increased by more than 100,000 in the 35 years.

Two Vital Farm Principles

Agriculture is now recognized as the nation's basic industry. It may seem unnecessary to state this fact. However, it must be remembered that the acceptance of this recognition has required years of struggle, persistent effort and determination on the part of the bona fide leaders of agricultural thought in America.

Since this economic fact is now accepted and understood, it provides a foundation point for the discussion of farm problems and the application of necessary remedies.

Leading farm economists agree that the solution rests with the application of two remedies, both fully embraced in the program of social justice.

Principle Nine of social justice demands the cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Principle Six is equally incident to the welfare of the farmer. It urges the abolition of the privately owned Federal Reserve Banking System and the establishment of a government owned central bank of issue.

The objective of this principle was contained in the Nye-Sweeney bill introduced in the 74th Congress.

The provisions of this bill were: "To restore to Congress its constitutional power to issue money and regulate the value thereof; to provide for the orderly distribution of the abundance with which a beneficent Creator has blessed us; to establish and maintain the purchasing power of money at a fixed and equitable level; to restore the values of property to just and equitable levels; to increase the prices of agricultural products to a point where they will yield the cost of production plus a fair profit to the farmer."

Bureau Declares Farm Problem Should Be Met As National Issue

Declaring that the farm problem was a national issue and should be considered as such, the American Farm Bureau Federation has gone on record with a demand that the prices of farm products be maintained on a level with "the American standard of wages and living."

In one of 30 resolutions adopted by the federation at its eighteenth annual convention in Pasadena, Calif., the organization stated:

> "The federation has always considered the farm problem as national in character and has maintained that to insure stable farm prices at equitable levels, it is necessary to balance production with the market demand."

A national—rather than state—policy, the resolution stated, must provide for restoration and maintenance of high soil fertility, protection of domestic markets by agricultural tariffs, reduction of excessive industrial tariffs to equalize price levels of industrial and agricultural commodities, development of new domestic farm products, state and federal marketing agreements, and the exclusion of surpluses from market channels in the most economical way.

While the statement was interpreted by many as a slap at the United States Supreme Court's opinion that the scope of the farm problem is primarily within the state, another resolution which followed served to vitiate this notion.

"We affirm our faith," said the subsequent resolution, 'in the established order of our government, and in the ideals upon which that government is founded, with such modifications in the organic laws as experience shows are necessary to preserve our long-established liberties and maintain economic balance and social justice, so as to guarantee complete freedom of opportunity to each and every citizen to enjoy the fruits of his efforts, to improve his well-being, and to preserve human and property rights."

Spanish Conflict May Cause Rise in American Commerce

The old "ill wind" adage is applicable to the Spanish civil war, according to a news dispatch from New York, which reports that the conflict will cause European countries to draw heavily upon the United States for fruits and vegetables.

Two British ships, carrying 75,000 pounds of yellow New York state onions, were London-bound this week. It is the first shipment of onions from this country to England since the world war.

Meanwhile, those countries which heretofore have looked to Spain for much of their citrus fruits will turn to America. Both California and Florida are producing bumper citrus crops, and domestic prices are expected to be forced down to a point where it will be profitable to ship to European countries.

According to food brokers, the potato is the only important product that may not be affected by troubles in Europe, a shortage in this country forcing the market up.

TVA Experts Seek a Super Tonic for Soil

Having established a "yard stick" to determine a fair price for electric power, the Tennessee Valley Authority is now engrossed in the production of a "super fertilizer" for deficient farm soil.

Utilizing giant electrical furnaces of the war-time munitions plants at Wilson Dam, the Authority is reported to be turning out fertilizers two to five times more powerful than those now in use.

Materials with a phosphoric content as high as 60 per cent have been developed—and agricultural experiment stations in seven valley states are giving them thorough tests.

The Authority is not yet satisfied, however, and is striving for a fertilizer of even higher concentration—maybe phosphorous itself, an element lacking in 90 per cent of all soils.

No information concerning the processes being used in developing the concentrates has been disclosed, although the use of munitions machinery may be indicative, since elemental phosphorous is of great importance in chemical warfare.

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Federal Reserve Chairman Admits Credit Inadequacies

"While boasting of our noble deeds we are careful to conceal the ugly fact that by our iniquitous money system we have nationalized a system of oppression, which, though more refined, is not less cruel than the old system of chattel slavery." —*Horace Greeley.*

Eccles Talks in Confidence to Financiers

Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, made an "off-the-record' 'speech recently before a bank conference in Boston. It remained a confidential "off-the-record" address until printed in the minutes of the meeting a month later.

The important address of Mr. Eccles must be preserved. It is one more proof that, after 33 years of the private control of money and credit, a privately owned banking system, the Federal Reserve Banking System, through the chairman of its Board of Governors, announces that we never did have a banking act which would prevent booms or depressions. He likewise announces that once more the banking fraternity has prepared a plan to stop prosperity, just as in 1920 W. P. G. Harding, governor, told representatives of the member banks that together they would decree a depression.

In the light of the Nye-Sweeney bill, sponsored in the Seventy-Fourth Congress by the Honorable Gerald P. Nye in the Senate and the Honorable Martin L. Sweeney in the House, the speech becomes an important document in the financial history of the United States.

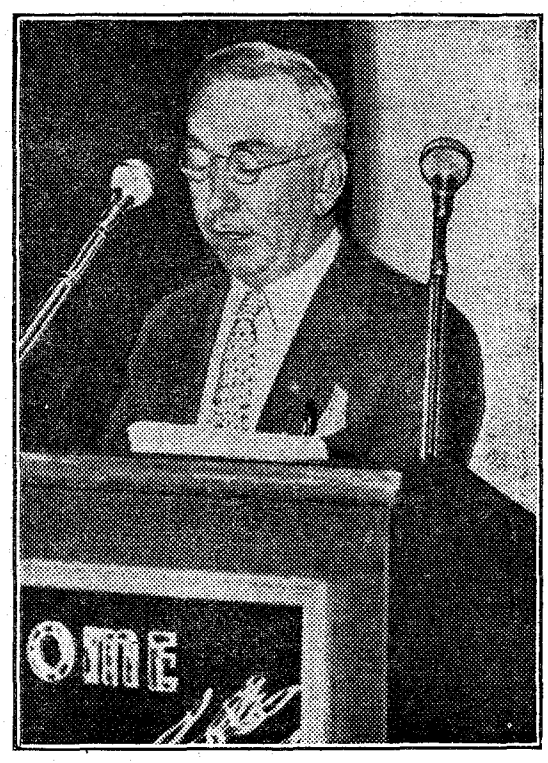
Eccles, a banker, was speaking to bankers and the veil of camouflage was torn asunder. The inadequacy of the present Federal Reserve Act was frankly admitted and this inadequacy now exists despite the language of the original act in 1913 and the subsequent 150 amendments to that Act, including the New Deal's Banking Act of 1935.

Dearth of Currency

Money is technically understood to mean currency plus the demand deposits subject to check of the banks of the country. Time and again Father Coughlin has emphasized the fact that there is a dearth of currency and that the other form of money—viz: demand deposits subject to check—forms a fluctuating currency wholly under the power of the private banker.

Silence greeted the Nye-Sweeney bill when it was ably presented on the floor of the senate by Mr. Nye. Worse than silence greeted it in the House of Representatives when the opportunity for a presentation or even a hearing before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House was denied.

The so-called Eccles bill was passed. The Banking Act of 1935 became a law and Eccles and Carter Glass won their battle for the bankers.



Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio, co-author of the Nye-Sweeney monetary bill which congress ignored in order to pass the Eccles - inspired bank bill of 1935.

What did the Nye-Sweeney bill attempt to do? For one thing, it attempted to bring just a little common honesty into the business of banking so that a bank with a thousand dollars in deposits could not issue ten thousand dollars in "fountain pen" money for the next creditor who came into the bank. It attempted to regulate things so that a banking system could not expand its deposits from $1 to $28.50 by this same means of issuing "fountain pen" money against promissory notes and then re-discounting those notes with the Federal Reserve System in exchange for currency.

Eccles Admits Flaw

Now comes Eccles before the New England bankers in November of 1936. The chairman frankly recognizes that the powers of the Federal Reserve System over bank credit are ineffective.

Eccles, in his speech, said that the Federal Reserve System had no power to limit the expansion of bank demand deposits, and if they began to move with increased velocity—a velocity with which they formerly moved in the boom period of the '20s—they would create an uncontrolable inflation.

Eccles, like many other bankers, is all wet on velocity, for money in a depression moves as fast as money in a boom. It is always "hot". The speculative movements of boom money may be more dramatic but the dollar in a depression moves with equal velocity.

Would Sten Credit.

Eccles placed before the bankers his own program of control. First he would balance the budget and begin to retire government debt in order to extinguish bank deposits. This retirement of government debt was a principle provision of the Nye-Sweeney bill.

Secondly, Mr. Eccles would curtail excess bank reserves, if necessary, even to the extent of forcing banks to borrow from the Federal Reserve Banks. If Mr. Eccles is correctly quoted, this is one of the silliest statements by a public official in the financial history of America. The curtailment of excess bank reserves is not the additional use of these reserves. The way to curtail is to utilize the present power and back loans, first by twenty per cent reserves, then by thirty, then by forty and on up to the hundred per cent of honest banking.

The third recommendation of Chairman Eccles was to sterilize, or better, to prevent further capital imports. If an examination were made of the so-called foreign investments in the American market it would be found that many a wealthy American is now operating his investment account from London, England or Paris, free from the prying eye and snooping nose of the S. E. C. and free, likewise, from close questioning on income tax technicalities.

Fiddling While Rome Burns

The functioning of the various arms of the national government is an amazing study of contrasts.

Consider, for instance, with what breast-beating and eye-rolling the Department of War advertises the possibility of another world conflict, and with what facile grace it can pluck "preparation" funds from the tax trough.

On the other hand, consider the indolence with which the Department of Labor deals with a far more imminent crisis than the war scare—to wit, the threatened tie-up of the auto industry by John L. Lewis.

Lewis, acting with the blind consent of Secretary Perkins and her coterie of advisers, already has enjoyed initial successes by executing strikes in various "vital parts" industries that supply equipment for the motor firms.

His activity resulted in a recent ten-point drop of General Motors stock. Thus 300,000 small and large investors saw a percentage of their wealth vanish due to the lassitude of the government.

The laborer in the motor industry doesn't enjoy being involved in this loss to stockholders any more than he enjoys having his own earnings reduced by time losses in strikes. For himself, he asks no more than a living wage throughout the year.

The longer the Department of Labor allows the strike menace to grow apace by permitting men like Lewis to act as its unelected agents, the longer will the campaign of laboring men for a decent, annual wage be forestalled.

Gold Not Real Measure of a Nation's Strength

Mussolini knows that a nation's strength lies, not in the quantity of gold within its borders, but in the numbers of a well-cared-for population.

It was this conviction that prompted him to encourage larger families in his domain; and at the same time he set out to conquer Ethiopia so that Italy might have a large colonial possession to which the surplus population could spread.

There was nothing very ingenious about the program. It was just horse-sense economics.

Germany and Japan followed the same tactics, and Russia is zealously protecting her Siberian borders from foreign invasion so that she, too, might maintain an adequate sanctuary for an expanded population.

In fact, the whole civilized world has recognized the birth question as it affects the national well-being—with the exception of the United States.

That America is at odds with the world view on this matter and that our negative philosophy, if sustained, will at some future time have a disastrous bearing on the prestige of the nation, it goes without saying.

Prof. E. F. Penrose, economist and population expert of the University of California, says that the population of the United States will reach a maximum of 142-million in 1965 and then drop approximately four millions in the ensuing 15 years.

He is of the opinion that while our population and birth rate are still increasing, its fertility is on the decline.

Fertility, as represented by the number of births prorated to the current population, Penrose finds, is falling in the United States due to several causes. These are reduced immigration, birth control, late marriages and economic insecurity, all of which tend to restrict large families.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

Following is a table prepared primarily for use in the Nye-Sweeney arguments, mentioned in the "Eccles" story on this page. The table shows the wide disparity between check book money and the actual currency in circulation; the total circulation (including both check book and actual currency), and the relation of total circulation to the national income.

Year	Check Book Money	Currency In Circulation	Total Circulation	National Income
1914	$9,513,610,000	$1,829,400,000	$11,343,010,000	$32,200,000,000
1919	14,681,609,000	3,895,300,000	18,581,055,000	63,800,000,000
1924	15,000,698,000	3,948,500,000	18,949,198,000	69,900,000,000
1929	21,355,793,000	3,947,200,000	25,298,254,000	81,900,000,000
1934	14,833,854,000	4,683,900,000	19,516,818,000	52,800,000,000
1935	21,015,000,000	4,768,000,000	25,783,000,000	60,000,000,000

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Father Coughlin's New Year's Message

(Continued from Page 2)

and has indicated that "it CAN happen here." America cannot stave off Communism by upholding modern capitalism and all its evils—this the captains of industry should know. Neither can America save its Christian heritage by opposing modern capitalism and substituting for it the evils of extreme Socialism and Stalin-ism.

The only method of salvation for America is embodied in the doctrines of social justice, which is just as much opposed to the vices of modern capitalism as is the most ardent follower of Karl Marx. Nevertheless, social justice blames neither the Ten Commandments nor the gospel of Jesus Christ for the predicament in which we find ourselves. It blames those who have misinterpreted the doctrines therein contained because, like the Pharisees of old, they preach the sacredness of justice and of private property-ship, while they lay unbearable burdens upon the shoulders of widows and orphans.

Social justice agrees with the Communist that the vices of modern capitalism must be destroyed if civilization will not perish. Primarily and basically, however, social justice clings to religion, while the Communist forgets that the poor were exploited and that wealth was concentrated because men ignored both the moral law established by God and the sanction of eternal rewards and eternal punishments designed by God.

* * *

What is to prevent the Stalins and their budding American disciples from travelling the same pathway walked by the Rothschilds, the Vanderbilts, the Kuhn-Loebs, the Morgans, the du Ponts and every other leader of modern capitalism who has ousted God's doctrine of charity, of brotherly love and of Christian justice from the banking house, the factory and the halls of government? Social justice reminds the Communist that, despite all the idealistic expressions relative to the division of wealth, men are still men and, as such, are subject to the fallibilities of human nature with its passions for greed, lust and power. On the other hand, social justice agrees with the Communist that a pulpit which concerns itself only with the punishments of hell and the rewards of heaven, together with preachments concerning specifically the spiritual life, never fails to arouse an outraged populace against the wiles of modern Pharisees through the sheer force of public opinion and public morals.

The year 1937 may see a definite tendency on the part of America and of other nations to follow social justice, which is opposed to the teaching that citizens exist for the state, and that the citizen should live from the fat of the state. The believers in this Christian doctrine logically consider all men to be born equal before the bar of justice and in the sight of God. It does not agree, however, with the fabulous error that all men are equal before the paymaster in a factory, or in any other place where wages are paid according to one's ability to work and according to the work produced by that one. Social justice casts eyes of charity upon the weakest in our ranks and proclaims that that weakest one, as long as he is physically able to work, is deserving of a minimum annual wage which will enable him and his family to enjoy the necessities and ordinary conveniences of the American standard of life. Nevertheless, by no stretch of the imagination does it condemn every laborer and every farmer to accept only the minimum annual wage.

You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Nor can you make a Marconi, an Edison or a Henry Ford from a numbskull whose chief ambition in life is to shine the seat of his trousers, as he is content to read the history of civilization from the comic strips in the yellow newspapers. Therefore, laborers with more intelligence, more ability and more initiative should be limited by no wage scale; nor should they be anxious to vote themselves into the chain gang of the minimum wage which does nothing more than level off all humanity to the lowest common denominator of existence.

That is the attitude of social justice. It is proud to be opposed to the Communistic attitude of equality for all under the dictatorship of a state—a state whose only conscience is its delirious idea of conquering the world in a universal brotherhood having no more fraternity about it than has the west end of an Alabama chain gang to its east end in Georgia.

When some columnist will write a "Looking Forward" for 1938, all these advocated reforms might be too late. Perhaps, by that time, the mighty industrialists will have seen the futility of following the Carter Glasses who have led them beyond the tidewater marks of safety. Perhaps they will have learned to their sorrow—and to our sorrow—that you cannot compromise with the extreme Socialist, with the Communist or with the corpse of modern capitalism which they are still caressing to their breasts.

Charles E. Coughlin

Can European Scoundrels Fool Us Again?

From the Bridgeport Life:

As soon as the Kaiser fired the first shot into Belgian territory, Great Britain made the House of Morgan her American purchasing agent. These international bankers had the buying of munitions, and did they buy? Did they run up debts? They bought right and left and charged everything. America was not in the war, but she was in the war debt up to her neck. That was the first step to make America realize, if she ever expected to be paid, the Allies must win. Just those foxy European statesmen dealing with a lot of amateur American politicians.

When it became evident that Europe could not pay the House of Morgan and even the fabulously wealthy Morgans could not pay Europe's debts, it became quite necessary for America to become a partner in the war. It was not difficult to sell that idea to the American politicians, who were perfectly willing to see the Morgans and the du Ponts get bagfuls of money if they could get their pockets filled.

So, America joined in the European war. The vast amount of money collected from the first sale of Liberty Bonds to the American taxpayers went to the Morgans to repay them what Great Britain owed them before America loaded a gun. Europe's I. O. U.'s had been paid by the American taxpayers.

Right along with Europe's other game of the spider and the fly came her inducements to the American manufacturers through the low cost of labor in their countries after the world war to build factories in Russia, France, Czecho Slovakia, Germany, Spain and other countries. Millions upon millions of American dollars were dumped into Europe for new factories and factory equipment. First off, these buildings became a target for increased taxation. Then came changes in government and confiscation of the plants. Just another shrewd way of sapping the Americans and showing that the Europeans were much cleverer manipulators than the suckers they attracted. With them it always has been and always will be, heads Europe wins and tails America loses.

Europe was now borrowing American money, spending it with the Americans, and borrowing it back again. The politicians pointed to this as the great wave of prosperity and showed how Wall Street's thermometer was rising. Europe helped this thermometer rise to a fever heat by using more borrowed money to purchase American securities. Such actions sent the old thermometer to an all-time high. Now the stage was set for the crafty Europeans to push the United States so low she would be too feeble even to demand interest on the war debts, let alone anything on the principal.

In October, 1929, Europe dumped back into Wall Street all the securities she had purchased with borrowed money, and down went the Wall Street thermometer to away below freezing. The panic knocked America for a row of ash cans. Everything toppled until the United States was far worse off than Europe. America had scrapped her warships in a gesture toward world peace, while Europe had used the money she owed to build up a new war machine big enough to defy all her creditors.

Back in the days when Kaiser Wilhelm took his first shot at Belgium, President Wilson closed the stock market in an effort to stave off a panic. Just why President Hoover did not close the stock market when Europe dumped all her American securities and caused the panic of 1929 is known to nobody but Mr. Hoover and his associates.

But if President Franklin D. Roosevelt allows the Europeans to pull this same stunt again, knowing what it did for Mr. Hoover, he is even a bigger mistake than Father Coughlin ever took him to be. **The time is nearly ripe for the American politicians to give the American taxpayers a break and forget the Europeans.** If this country is stuck for all it did and all it loaned to Europe, then write it off and forget it.

But, in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continnetal Congress, do not let us be caught again by foxy European statesmen! If a trickster fools you once, that is your misfortune; but if he fools you twice, then you are the fool. Europe sucked this country into her periodical slaughters by greasing the Morgans and the du Ponts, and it set this nation back fifty years. For becoming the catspaw of Europe this nation not only got burned good and proper, but the backs of the American taxpayers will have been bent for the next century to come.

The United States furnished the money and the European visitors received added territories and new colonies. A great break for Europe but at what a cost to the American people!

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The Social Justice Laurel Wreath

Is Awarded to - - - H. L. Nunn

BECAUSE he guarantees his employes fifty-two pay checks a year, and thus assures them a steady, **ANNUAL** wage;

BECAUSE, during the first year of the Nunn-Bush plan, which was initiated in July, 1935, not one person out of more than 700 employed was laid off or discharged;

BECAUSE, in the same year, the wages of employes were increased 19½ per cent;

BECAUSE the company management believes that industry "has no moral or social right to look upon labor as a commodity" and that "no man can be expected to give his greatest skill or best loyalty to a job which discards him when troubles comes";

BECAUSE Mr. Nunn bases salaries directly on company income, and pay checks increase automatically with the cost of living;

BECAUSE it has always been his contention that "it is not what a man earns in an hour that counts but the amount he earns in a year";

BECAUSE he is just as much opposed to the idea of "paternalism" as he is to labor exploitation;

BECAUSE his employe plan is the only industrial labor program to encompass both the principle of remuneration based on product value and continuous compensation regardless of business conditions;

BECAUSE every employe has a voice in the management through a shop committee completely independent of company control;

BECAUSE the shop committee, composed of one representative from each department of the factory, alone has the power to accept new employes;

BECAUSE a separate arbitration council—consisting of six members, one from each floor of the factory, hears and determines all grievances submitted by the shop committee. It may, after investigation, override the decision of a foreman, reinstate an employe discharged by the management, or direct the management to discharge an employe who has proved objectionable to his fellow workers;

BECAUSE these governing agencies have not found it necessary to arbitrate a single case, so satisfactory has been the interchange of thought and understanding between the company and employes;

AND, FINALLY, BECAUSE Mr. Nunn, by making all these and other employe privileges possible and workable, has set an example for other manufacturers to follow and has shown himself to be in sympathy with the principles of Social Justice.

H. L. Nunn

The Nunn-Bush Co-operative Plan:

On July 3, 1935, after being ratified by a secret vote of employes, the far-flung labor plan of the Nunn-Bush shoe company was put into effect.

Briefly, the contract provides:

(1) A guarantee by the company that all employes engaged in production will be paid 52 checks a year, regardless of business conditions or factory shut-downs.

(2) An agreement that compensation for the year is to be based on a fixed percentage of the value of all shoes produced, thus assuring salaries that will keep pace with economic changes.

(3) Maintenance by the company of a Group Salary Fund for payment of wages. Since the full amount of salaries, based on profit percentages, cannot be determined until the end of the year, workers are paid by a drawing account system computed on the probable volume of business over a stipulated contract period.

If, at any time, salaries should exceed the amount of money paid into the Group Salary Fund, and it is apparent that the debit will not be corrected before the end of the contract year, pay checks will be scaled downward.

When fund accumulation exceeds salaries, it is provided that the excess be paid out pro rata, at the end of the year, as adjusted compensation. If, when adjusted compensation is paid, it is apparent that fund growth will exceed salaries for some time to come, pay checks will be scaled upward.

The plan had been in operation only six months when each employe was receiving every week—whether five days or less, due to vacation, holidays or slack work—a check amounting to what he formerly received when he had worked the full 40 hours.

Under the plan, decreases in salary are never too early or too much; increases are never too little or too late. An employe doesn't have to wait until someone remembers to "give him a raise."

(4) To provide for excess production and still safeguard the economic security of regular employes during the slump periods that follow, new employes are put on a temporary "Class B" basis. Class B employes may not enjoy the income guarantee privilege of permanent Class A employes until eligible to membership on the permanent force through seniority. Such eligibility will become operative when, in the judgment of both management and employes, it is apparent that the normal growth of the company justifies a permanently increased personnel.

Wage Plan Is Result of Long Experiment

The plan of taking employes off the work-hour basis and paying them a yearly salary such as their supervisors receive, initiated by Mr. H. L. Nunn in his Milwaukee shoe plant, is the outgrowth of more than 20 years of industrial experimentation.

The Nunn-Bush firm was organized in 1912. Its beginning was small. Employes numbered fewer than 200 until 1915, and until that time the plant was run much like any other. Wages and hours were fixed and work conditions determined by the management.

Because of the smallness of the organization, management - employe relationships presented no real problems and there was an amicable adjustment of all differences. As Mr. Nunn himself describes it, "It was literally possible for the president and the general manager to know personally every employe."

Under its employe plan the Nunn-Bush company voluntarily has surrendered the absolute power of discharging employes. With regard to the surrender of this privilege, Mr. Nunn has said:

"Giving up the right of arbitrary discharge may seem revolutionary to some employers, but we have not found it harmful. It has been a check upon the executives, but a good check, for it has forced them to be absolutely just and right in their actions."

After 1915, however, the growth of the plant made necessary the development of some plan whereby work disagreements could be composed and labor could be made an integral, conscious part of the company.

Thus, in 1935, after wide experimentation, there evolved the plan which is now in force, and for which SOCIAL JUSTICE is happy to bestow the "Laurel Wreath" upon Mr. Nunn.

It is simply a plan, as Mr. Nunn describes it, of "budgeting the employe's compensation so he can base his expenditures and savings on an orderly income."

"The growth of the Nunn-Bush organization must be based on relationships that more nearly resemble partners rather than those of employer and employes. It must be recognized that a man who assumes responsibility of a family and who is expected to perform the duties of citizenship must stand upon an independent basis. He must have reasonable opportunities for continuous work under reasonably fair conditions—and that assurance must not depend on the arbitrary 'Yes' or 'No' of another man."—H. L. NUNN.

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